A Systems Plan for Manitoba's Provincial Parks

A Heritage for Today and Tomorrow!

Technical Report

Manitoba
Natural Resources
Parks

A SYSTEM PLAN
FOR
MANITOBA'S PROVINCIAL PARKS

TECHNICAL REPORT

Planning Section
Parks Branch
Department of Natural Resources
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FOREWORD

This document follows a brochure titled "A Heritage for Today and Tomorrow". The brochure (enclosed) presents highlights of the system plan for Manitoba's provincial parks, and has been distributed widely throughout the Province and in Canada. The Technical Report contains background information which illustrates how the plan's conclusions were arrived at; it describes the role and purposes of individual parks; and sets a schedule of implementation for the new park system. The plan is an important long-term guide for the creation of new parks and the management of existing ones.

The relationship of provincial parks to other agencies in Manitoba concerned with outdoor recreation and conservation is considered in the plan. Provincial parks figure significantly in the provision of recreational opportunities and the conservation and protection of natural and cultural features.

The emphasis of this plan is on Manitoba's physical geography or land base - the habitats of rare and representative plants and animals; sites which represent Manitoba's cultural heritage; and landscapes offering a diversity of recreational experiences. The analyses of physical and cultural resources, park visitor trends and the present park system contained herein, lead to the identification of needs or gaps in the system. The plan identifies ways to develop a more complete, balanced provincial park system.

The major initiatives of the system plan are:

- o the creation of parks to represent each of the 12 distinctive natural regions of Manitoba;
- o a greater variety of parks, including three wilderness parks, two recreational waterways, a trailway and a parkway;
- o greater emphasis on resource conservation and preservation through the establishment of 12 heritage parks and the re-classification of four existing parks from the natural park category to heritage parks;
- o identification of 10 study areas which could become future parks.

The year 1985 was the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the provincial park system. Designation of the Atikaki Provincial Wilderness Park and re-dedication of Spruce Woods, Beaudry and Pinawa Dam as Provincial Heritage Parks, in 1985, were the first significant steps towards plan implementation. This work will continue in order to build on past efforts to realize fully the recreation and tourism potential of a new park system that is dedicated to conserving Manitoba's rich natural and cultural heritage. I endorse the principles and initiatives set down in this document as long-range guidelines for the Department of Natural Resources in planning and managing our provincial parks.

L E Harapiak

Leonard E. Harapiak
Minister

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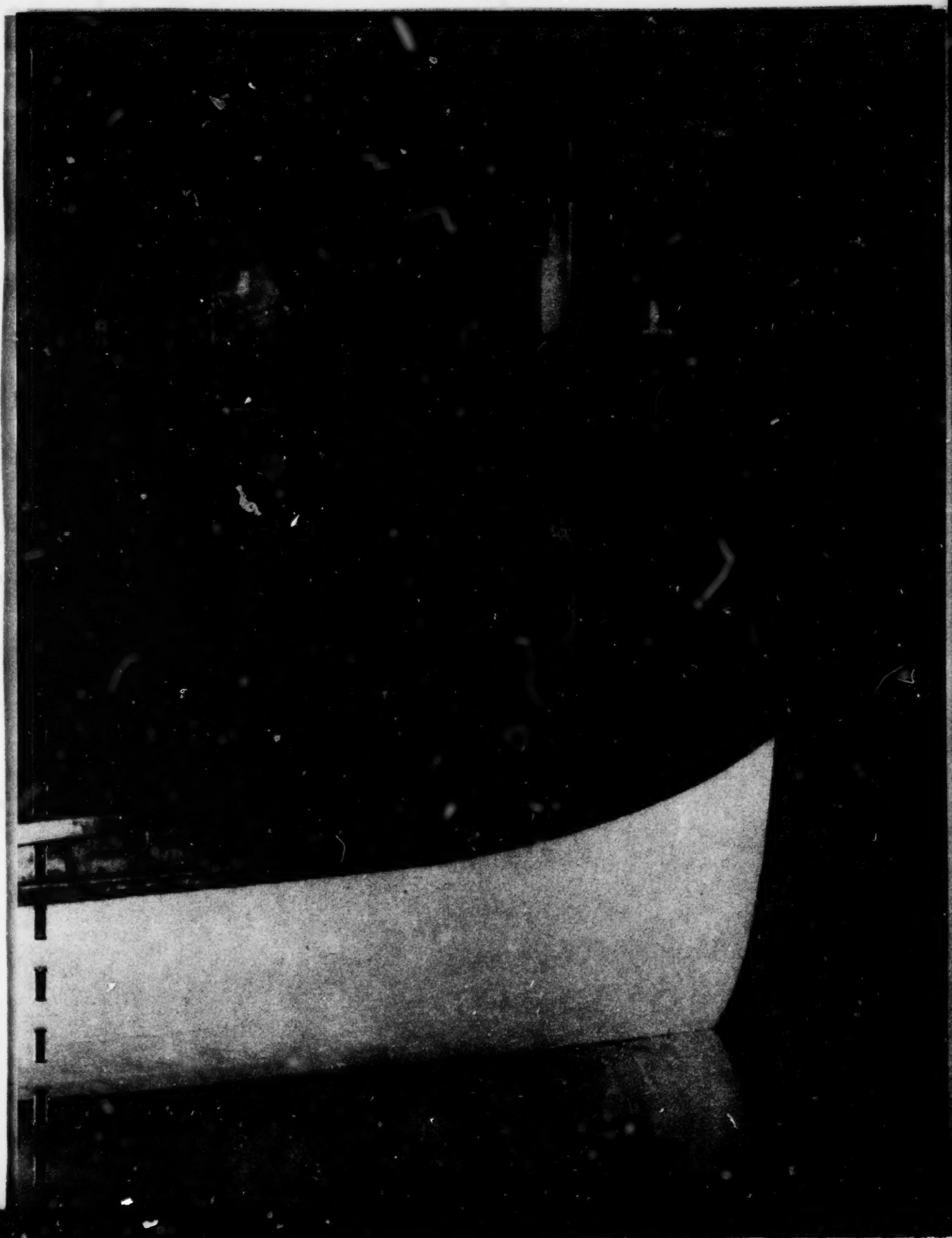


1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose, Goals and Scope

System planning is defined as a decision-making process which considers all of the connected parts or components comprising a system. Hart (1966) has stated that "when one consciously takes into account as many as the biological, physical and social inter-relationships as possible in considering various types of parks and park programs for a region, nation or group of nations, he is engaging in planning system of parks, or park system planning".

The purpose of a system plan for Manitoba's provincial parks is to provide a comprehensive, long-term guide for the creation of new parks and the management of existing ones. Park planning, management and development activity will be directed by the system plan well into the next century.

Provincial parks are a relatively recent development in Manitoba. It was not until 1960, thirty years after the Province acquired control of its natural resources from the Federal Government, that the first legislation respecting Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas was proclaimed. The goals of the park system were broadened with the enactment in 1972 of the Provincial Park Lands Act. This statute followed the intent of the original legislation in stating the desire of government to provide healthful and enriching areas in perpetuity for the enjoyment and use of Manitobans. The 1972 Act also created responsibility for the conservation of flora and fauna,

and preservation of specific areas and objects. Still further guidance to the planning and management of the provincial parks system was provided by the Provincial Park Lands Policy in 1979.

The following excerpts from the Provincial Park Lands Act established the provincial parks mandate:

System of provincial park lands

2(1) The government shall establish, develop and maintain a system of provincial park lands.

Dedication of provincial park lands

2(2) Provincial park lands are dedicated to the people of Manitoba and visitors to Manitoba, and may be used by them for healthful enjoyment, and for the cultural, educational and social benefits that may be derived therefrom.

Development of provincial park lands

2(3) Provincial park lands shall be developed and maintained
- (a) for the conservation and management of flora and fauna therein;
- (b) for the preservation of specified areas and objects therein that are of geological, cultural, ecological or other scientific interest; and
- (c) to facilitate the use and enjoyment of outdoor recreation therein.

The 1972 Park Lands Act also specified a number of park types or classes which are to be used to help carry out the intent of the legislation. They are:

i. provincial natural parks
ii. provincial wilderness parks
iii. provincial recreation parks
iv. provincial recreational trailways
v. provincial parkways
vi. provincial recreational waterways
vii. provincial heritage parks
viii. wayside parks
ix. marine parks

x. access sites
xi. information centres, and
xii. seasonal dwelling areas.

The Provincial Park Lands Policy supports park legislation and provides direction for its implementation. Park Lands Policy states in part that:

1. The government will provide a provincial park land system which will:
   i. provide outdoor recreational opportunities for Manitobans;
   ii. preserve unique or representative natural and cultural resources.

2. The provincial park land system will be developed by:
   i. establishing a park land classification system which identifies the principal purpose each park land is to serve;
   ii. designating lands as park lands and ensuring that future generations receive them under use patterns that are sustainable;
   iii. addressing park land recreation in a systematic way within the context of the total spectrum of outdoor recreational opportunities available to Manitobans;
   iv. preparing every five years for cabinet approval, a management plan for each park land;
   v. ensuring that the public has the opportunity to participate in the planning process.

3. Park lands will:
   i. respond firstly to provincial interests for rare, scarce or special forms of recreation; and secondly, to regional demands and priorities;
   ii. provide high quality recreational opportunities;
   iii. provide opportunities for outdoor recreation in terms of consumptive uses, such as hunting and fishing, and non-consumptive uses;
   iv. provide interpretative facilities and programs;
   v. accommodate commercial utilization of resources where it does not lessen future recreational use potential or unduly compromise the primary purposes of the park land.

The system plan looks province-wide at how provincial parks can meet the mandate and requirements set down in legislation and policy. This is done in several ways, by: setting specific goals and objectives for the park system, describing the relationships among the Parks Branch and other recreation/conservation agencies, examining the current status of Manitoba's

parks, and evaluating the province's natural and cultural resources as well as current recreational use trends. A picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the current system emerges when all of these factors are synthesized and viewed against park legislation and policy. The system plan identifies directions and the means to fill evident "gaps" in the park system, thus achieving fulfillment of the mandate for provincial parks.

The goals of the system plan are:

- to protect representations of the natural and cultural heritage of Manitoba;
- to provide a range of recreation opportunities that respond to the social, psychological, and physical needs of park users;
- to enhance recreation experiences and public appreciation of natural and cultural park values;
- to establish the inter-relationships among different parks and confirm their distinctive roles;
- to identify "gaps" or improvements to the park system and set directions to fill these gaps or needs.

The scope of the plan is set by the relationship of provincial parks to other park, recreation and land management agencies, other levels of planning within the Parks Branch (e.g. management planning) and the data base that park history, operational experience and relevant studies provide.

1.2 Relationship to Other Agencies

In their policy statement on the federal park system, Parks Canada makes this commitment to the nation:

> "To protect for all time those places which are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and also to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this heritage in ways which leave it unimpaired for future generations". The Federal Parks Policy goes on to state: "Parks Canada cannot, however, protect all the areas identified as being representative of natural areas of Canadian significance.." Moreover: "Only those persons, places and events which are of historic significance on a national level will be commemorated by Parks Canada as national historic sites" (Parks Canada, 1980).

As Riding Mountain is the only national park in Manitoba with an extensive land base it is clear that the vast majority of recreation opportunities and areas of natural and cultural significance in the province occur outside its boundaries.

Municipal agencies focus on the provision of recreational areas and services to benefit the residents of their immediate jurisdictions. These agencies emphasize community-oriented facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools and arenas. The preservation of natural features and cultural sites is for the most part not addressed.

The private sector provides specific recreation opportunities, both for regional use and for the tourist market. These operations, run on a user-pay basis, are located either on private land (e.g. golf courses) or on Crown lands (e.g. fishing lodges).

Other government agencies also provide recreation or conservation functions in Manitoba. Provincial Wildlife Management Areas (W.M.A.'s) are managed to conserve habitats and maintain wildlife populations primarily for harvest purposes. Manitoba's Ecological Reserves Act provides a very high

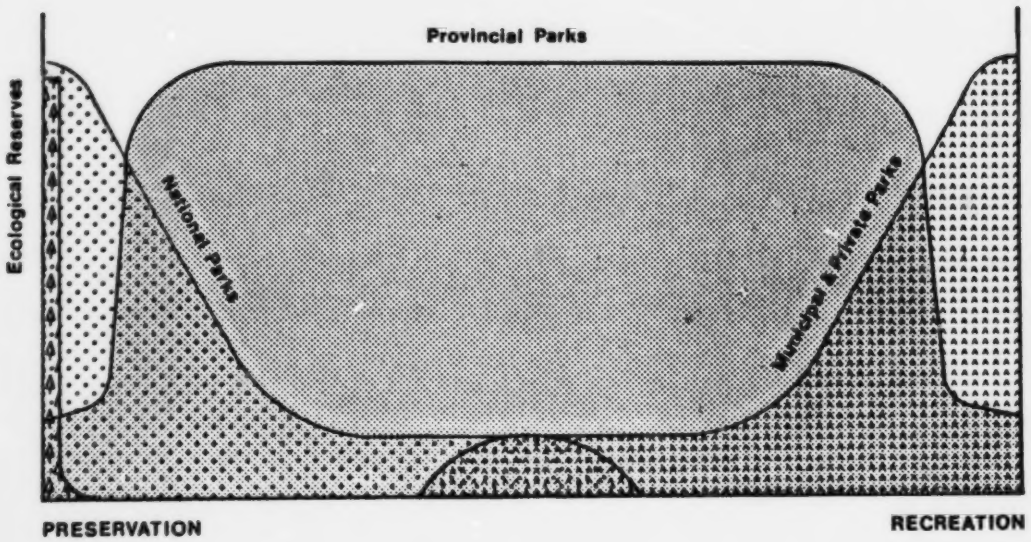
level of preservation for small defined areas within the Province that are highly sensitive to human presence. Scientific studies are encouraged, however, visits to these areas without an authorized permit are prohibited under current legislation.

In this context, provincial parks provide a large proportion of the recreational experiences available to Manitobans, and are significant in preserving natural and cultural features. The maintenance of complementary relationships among federal, other provincial, municipal and private sector programs is a desirable goal. In concept, the "place" of provincial parks is the "middle" ground on a spectrum of park and recreation opportunities, with certain overlaps (see Figure 1). These relationships must be carefully considered to avoid duplicating other agencies' efforts. The scope of the system plan must of necessity reflect this perspective of the place of provincial parks.

1.3 Relationship to Other Levels of Park Planning

The limits of this plan are also related to the overall hierarchy of planning and management activities within the Parks Branch. As park system planning bears an inseparable relationship to park legislation and policy, the system plan must provide an "umbrella" to other important planning and management activities. The direction and role that the park system plan imparts for each major park is central to the preparation of management plans or comprehensive interim management guidelines for these parks. Management plans and guidelines set out the specific objectives, uses and resource man-

Figure 1

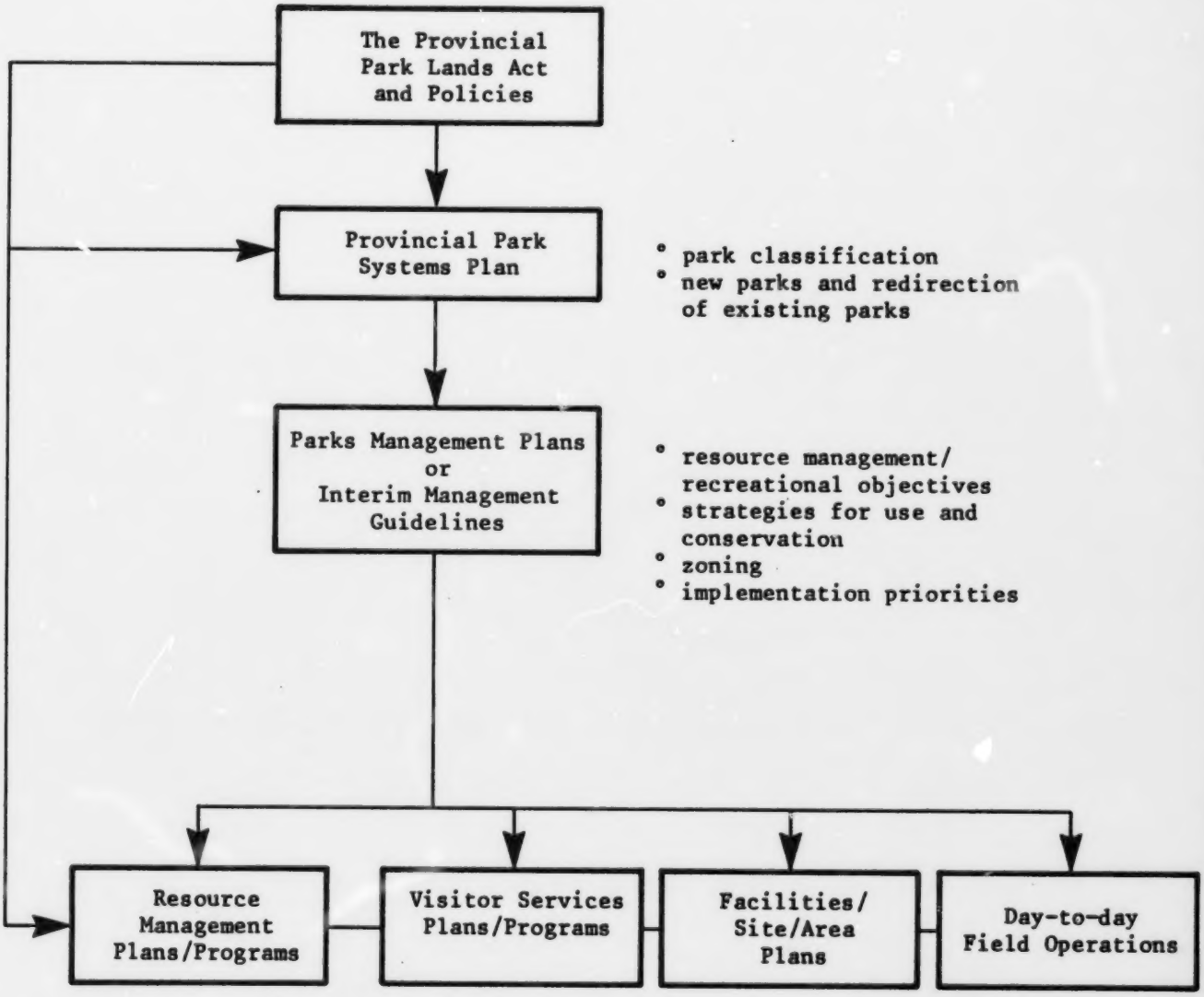


CONTEXT OR "FIT" OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

FIGURE 1

agement directions for individual parks. These plans, in turn, provide the framework for area, site and facility-specific designs and program targets for resource management and visitor needs (operating decisions and activities). The system plan, in and of itself, may serve to guide or "tone" these more short term, immediate activities, where a management plan has not been, or need not be, prepared. The hierarchical relationships of planning activities are summarized in Figure 2. It is important to bear them in mind in understanding that the park system plan is at once comprehensive and directing but not detailed or prescriptive. It remains for other plans and actions to meet these needs. The overall intent of this interrelated planning and decision-making is to minimize ad hoc commitments on park resources.

Figure 2


The Provincial Park Lands Act and Policies
Provincial Park Systems Plan
• park classification
• new parks and redirection of existing parks
Parks Management Plans or Interim Management Guidelines
• resource management/ recreational objectives
• strategies for use and conservation
• zoning
• implementation priorities
Resource Management Plans/Programs
Visitor Services Plans/Programs
Facilities/ Site/Area Plans
Day-to-day Field Operations

RELATIONSHIP OF PLANNING PROGRAMS

FIGURE 2

2.0 HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF PROVINCIAL PARKS

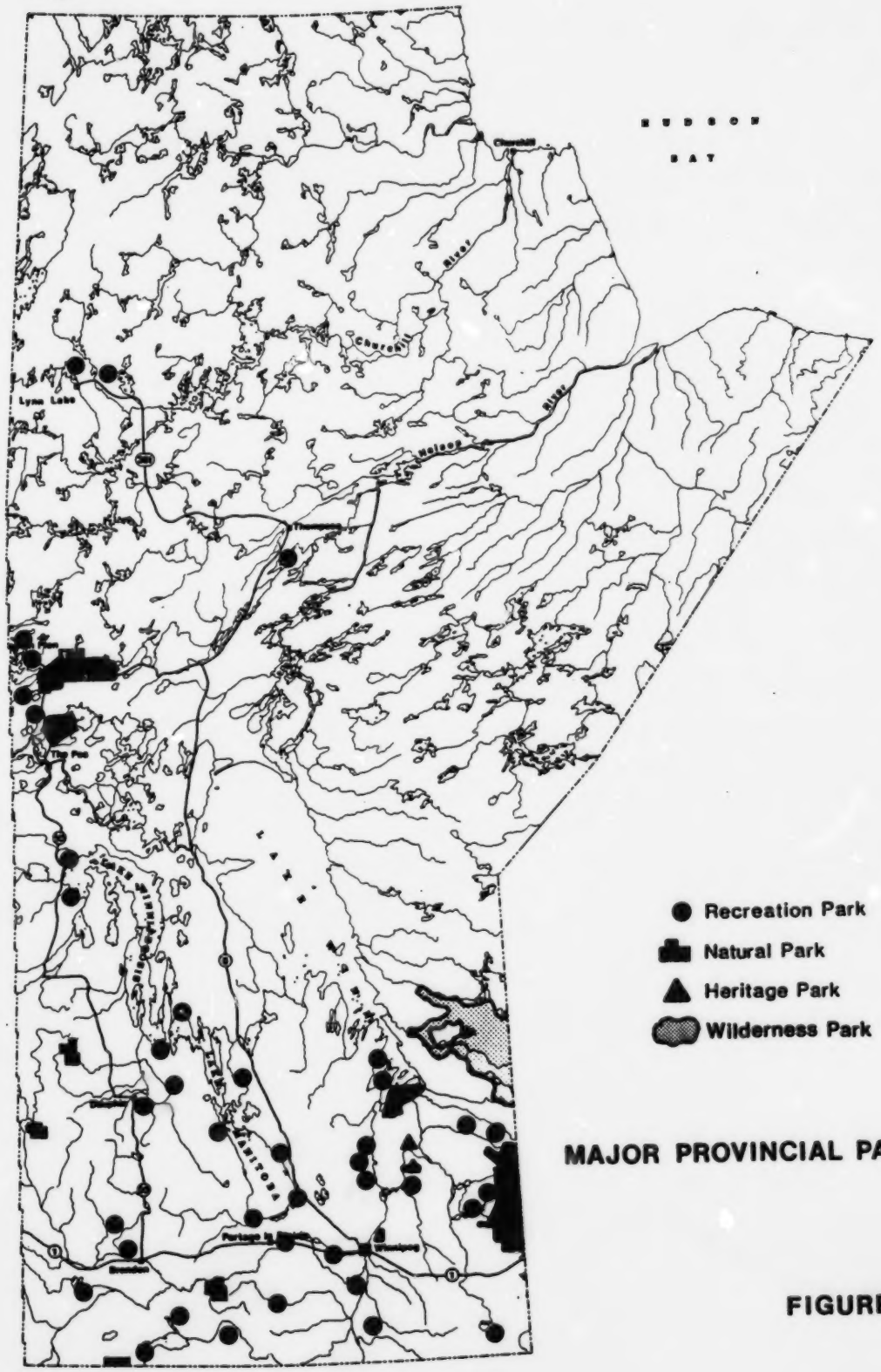
The scope of the park system plan is determined, in part, by park history and the available data base for plan preparation. The influence of available information will be discussed as the methods of plan preparation are elaborated upon in the following section. A brief history and assessment of current park lands is presented below.

In 1962, a regulation under the Provincial Parks Act of 1960 established the first four provincial parks and 40 recreation areas. Today there are 165 provincial parks which fall into six different categories or classes, as follows: 10 natural parks, 44 recreation parks, 102 highway rest stops or waysides, 4 heritage parks, 4 special use parks and one wilderness park (see Figure 3 and Appendix A).

Provincial park lands comprise 2.6% of Manitoba's surface area. Over 85% of the Province's 165 parks are less than 50 hectares in size. There are 15 major parks, however, which comprise 99% of the entire provincial park land in Manitoba. These include the 10 natural parks, the wilderness park and two large recreation parks (Grindstone and Paint Lake).

Since most of these major parks were established, recreational use and demand has increased dramatically. Camping in provincial parks, as reflected in permit sales, more than tripled from 1966 to 1976. Overall vehicle attendance in the parks has increased almost 300% during this time, with over 1.1 million cars entering provincial parks in 1982 (Manitoba Park Sta-

Figure 3



MAJOR PROVINCIAL PARKS

FIGURE 3

tistics, 1981). Personal expenditure on recreation and sporting and camping equipment in Canada increased 400% from 1965 to 1978, a phenomenon reflected in provincial figures as well (Statistics Canada, 1978). Many new recreational activities have become popular in this period, evidenced by the growth of snowmobiling and cross-country skiing, for example.

Development required to meet both traditional recreational user needs, such as cottaging and camping, and new recreational forms, has altered the aesthetic and physical nature of many parks over the years. Whiteshell Provincial Park contains over 3,000 cottage lots and some 2,000 camping sites. Birds Hill Provincial Park, near Winnipeg, has been intensively developed to provide a wide range of outdoor activities to serve the near-urban market. Other major provincial parks such as Duck Mountain, Grass River and Nopiming have witnessed extensive access developments, not so much for recreational purposes, but to accommodate industrial activities such as timber harvesting.

Most of the major provincial parks accommodate a variety of commercial harvesting activities, including trapping, agriculture, logging, mining, and commercial fishing. The use and management of provincial parks for purposes other than recreation or preservation has a long history in Manitoba. Many of the first parks, including Whiteshell, Turtle Mountain, Duck Mountain, and Spruce Woods, were created from areas previously designated as "timber reserves" as early as 1895. When the Province acquired control of its natural resources from the Federal Government in 1930, many of these areas, by then called "forest reserves", had already begun to attract recrea-

F

AN ASSESSMENT OF N

	PARK	Natural Features Significance	Cultural/ Historical Features Significance	Intensive Recreational Capability/ Use	Extensive Recreational Capability/ Use	Commercial Resources Capability/ Use	
Natural Parks	Asessippi						Furthe feature
	Beaudry						Becaus
	Birds Hill						The pa cultura
	Clearwater						Clearw regiona
	Duck Mountain						The pa Mounta
	Grand Beach						Grand B relative
	Grass River						Grass R North.
	Hecla						The par
	Nopiming						This re natural
	Spruce Woods						Spruce
	Turtle Mountain						The par
	Whiteshell						Whitesh
Heritage Parks	Elk Island						At prese
	Pisew Falls						Pisew is
Recreation Parks	Grindstone						The par
	Paint Lake						Paint La opportu
	Patricia Beach						There is

Range of Values for Significance and Capabilities ● Very low ● Low ● Moderate ● Hi

Figure 4

OF MAJOR PROVINCIAL PARKS

NOTES
Further potential exists for intensive recreation opportunities and for development of the parks cultural/historical features.
Because of its proximity to Winnipeg, the park has the potential to be an important near-urban recreational area.
The park is developed and used to a relatively high degree. Further potential exists for the development of its cultural/historical features.
Clearwater is valued for its excellent water quality, fine beaches and lake trout population. The park is an important regional recreation area.
The park has potential for greater extensive recreational use. Resource-harvesting is an important activity in Duck Mountain.
Grand Beach has been an important recreational area for many years. At present the park is developed and used to a relatively high degree.
Grass River, the Province's second largest park, exhibits many of the qualities and characteristics associated with the North. Resource-harvesting is an important activity in the park.
The park is highly significant in terms of its natural and cultural/historical features.
This recently established park has become an important "back-country" recreation area. The park contains many natural and cultural/historical features and has high capability for resource harvesting.
Spruce Woods displays unique natural features and is an important area for year-round recreational activities.
The park is an important local recreation area for both intensive and extensive recreational activities.
Whiteshell is one of the Province's most significant parks in terms of its features and level of use.
At present, the park appears to be of relatively minor significance within the system.
Pisew is the highest accessible natural waterfall in Manitoba.
The park is an important area for intensive recreation centred on cottaging.
Paint Lake is a significant local recreational area providing a variety of both intensive and extensive recreational opportunities.
There is potential to increase development and use of the park in association with its beaches.

High Very high 50% 75% 25% 0 Indicates use of approximately 25% - 50% of capability

tional users to lakeshores made accessible through the construction of forestry roads. Designation of these areas as parks did not materially affect the ongoing mining, forestry, or agricultural operations.

Figure 4 provides an assessment of the current park system. It compares parks in terms of the relative significance of their natural and cultural features, the degree of present use and development and capability for future recreational use and development.

The natural and cultural/historical features of each park have been evaluated as to their significance and rated from very low to very high. The criteria of uniqueness and representativeness were used to evaluate features significance. Recreational capability has been considered also. The values ascribed to recreational capability are indicative of the park's inherent capability to support intensive and extensive forms of outdoor recreation. Intensive recreational activities are exemplified by organized camping, cottaging, swimming and boating. Examples of extensive recreational activities are canoeing, hiking and hunting. Such factors as distance from population centres, the presence of intervening opportunities, or possibilities for enhancing capability through man-made improvements, were not considered.

The final column on Figure 4 presents values for commercial resource capability based on an assessment of past and present use and biophysical data. The degree to which the inherent capability of a park's resources is considered to be used or exploited is shown by the white space in each circle. For example, the very high intensive recreational capability of Grand Beach Provincial Park is shown to be almost fully developed.

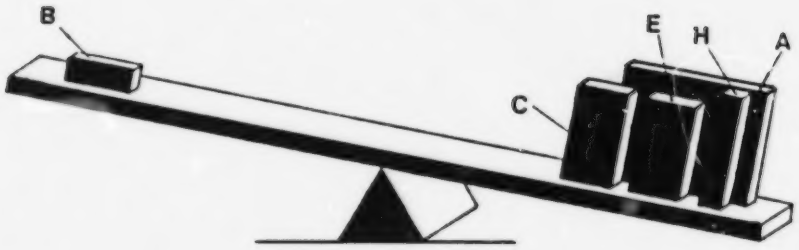
This information illustrates where there may be potential for conflict as well as compatibility between commercial resource use, recreation and resource conservation within individual parks. Clearly there is less potential for conflict in parks with high natural/cultural significance and low commercial resource capability and use (e.g. Spruce Woods) than in parks with high features significance and high commercial resource capability (e.g. Nopiming). As noted earlier, it is the function of other planning activities such as management planning to address individual park management and development requirements.

A number of conclusions can be drawn from this review of the present park system. Several of the types or classifications of parks provided for in legislation such as recreation trailways and waterways have never been designated. While many aspects of the provincial parks mandate are being fulfilled, the conservation/preservation and recreation roles required by legislation and policy have not been met adequately. Only four existing parks (i.e. heritage parks) emphasize cultural and natural heritage values; scenic roadways or river corridors are not represented (i.e. trailways, waterways and parkways); and wilderness recreation and landscape conservation (i.e. wilderness parks) were absent from the park system until 1985. This suggests an imbalanced and incomplete park system given the purposes and types of parks provided for by legislation (see Figure 5).

Figure 4 illustrates the wide range of natural, cultural and recreational values within the natural park category. This indicates a need to review present park classifications to ensure that they are most appropriate to individual park potentials and purposes.

Figure 5

A. Commercial Harvest
B. Heritage Parks
C. Natural Parks
D. Parkways
E. Recreation Parks
F. Recreation Trailways
G. Recreation Waterways
H. Wayside Parks
I. Wilderness Parks



"IMBALANCE" IN THE PRESENT PARK SYSTEM

FIGURE 5

Park classes currently not represented

First Wilderness Park established in 1985

Commercial resource harvesting within provincial parks is an important economic activity. Patterns of commercial use within existing parks will not be altered substantially in the future. Indeed, ongoing demands for park timber, mineral resources and agricultural land, coupled with increasing demands for a widening range of recreation activities, has increased pressures on park lands. Some of the values for which these parks were originally established have been eroded and the area of park land dedicated and managed for conservation and preservation has decreased. This reinforces the need to evaluate current park classifications and to give higher priority to the identification and long-term protection of outstanding natural and cultural heritage values.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSES

3.1 Methods and Approach

A strong emphasis of this system plan is the land base. The physical and biological components of Manitoba are, or can be enduring, with effective management. Thus, in meeting the goals of the system plan, most attention in analyses has been paid to the biophysical environment.

The methods employed to conduct both natural and cultural resource analyses have included extensive use of secondary source materials (e.g. I.B.P. checklists, National Museum reports, Department of Natural Resources reports), selective field checks and consultations with experts or appropriate agencies.

3.2 Natural Resources

Certain conceptual perspectives have been adhered to in analysing the natural resource base. The notion of unique, rare, or endangered plant, animal, or physical phenomena has been applied province-wide. A review of inventories and information from other sources illustrates that certain existing parks contain one or more of these significant features. This information is used in setting a park's purpose and role in the system. For example, the sand dunes of Spruce Woods or moose on Hecla become significant in the provincial context (see Appendix B, Natural Resource Inventories). Such an analysis also points out features not included in present day parks -

beluga whale calving grounds for instance. These types of features are considered in identifying potential parks.

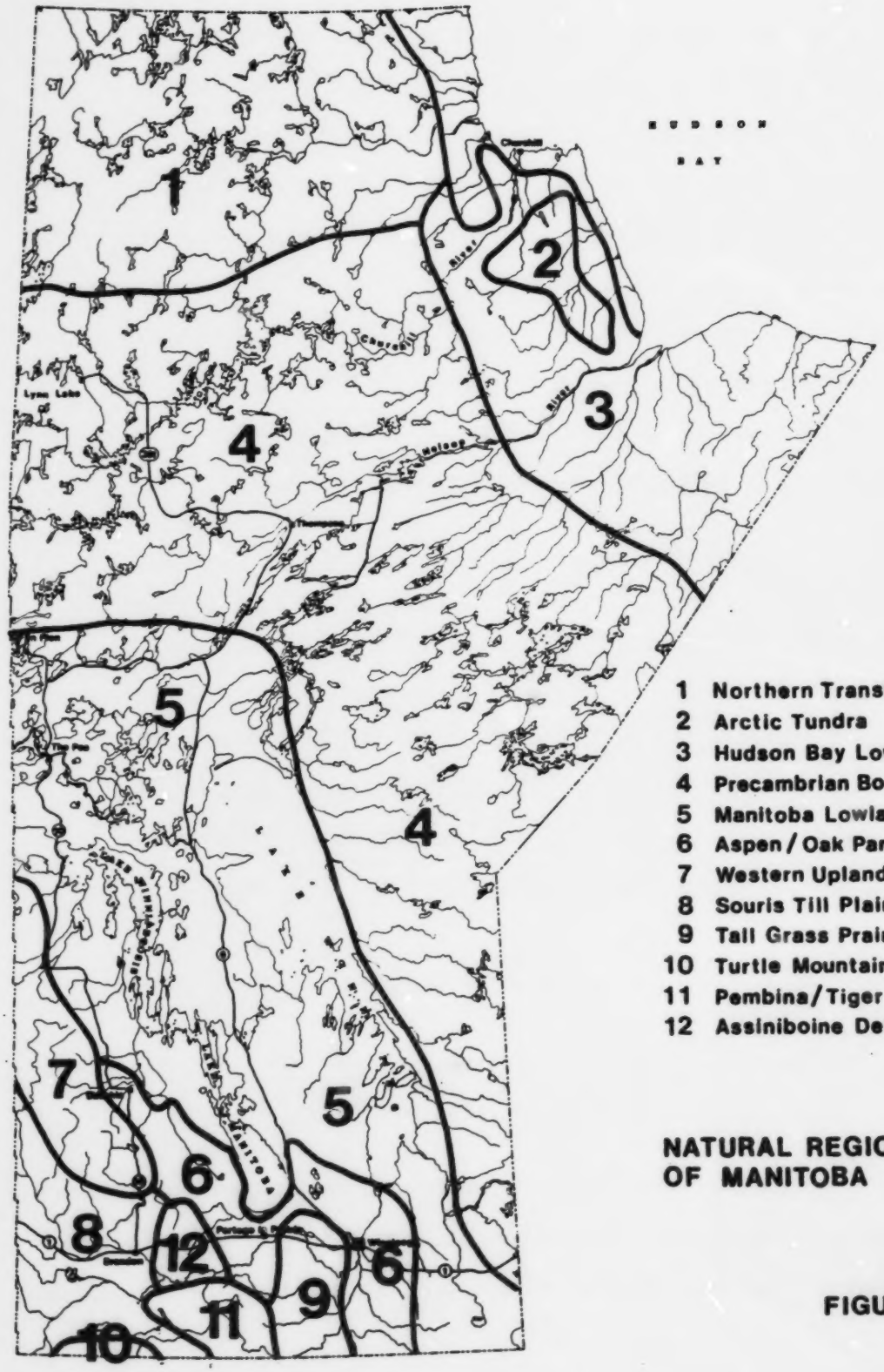
Another concept is that of representativeness of natural regions or landscapes. Twelve distinctive natural regions have been identified in Manitoba based upon physiography, dominant vegetation associations and climatic differences (see Figure 6 and Appendix C). Each of these regions presents a potentially different landscape experience. Given the goals for the system plan, representing each of these 12 natural regions in the park system becomes an important objective. Thus, a fuller appreciation by park visitors of their natural heritage and enjoyment of a wider range of outdoor recreation pursuits becomes possible.

The existing major parks were compared to the twelve natural regions and it was concluded that eight regions are well represented. This leaves four regions still to be represented by provincial parks (see Figure 7). The regions requiring representation are:

- Northern Transition Forest
- Arctic Tundra
- Pembina/Tiger Hills
- Hudson Bay Lowlands

The international importance of the concept of representative natural regions or biomes is noteworthy. Parks in both national and provincial systems, and equivalent land reserves, have a global role in this regard. Significant gaps are judged to exist in global conservation of tropical forests, boreal woodlands, warm, arid landforms, and coastal areas (di Castri, 1982).

Figure 6



NATURAL REGIONS OF MANITOBA

FIGURE 6

Another broad analytical perspective developed for the natural resource base is that of outdoor recreation attractiveness. Through reference to Canada Land Inventory, selective field investigations and many discreet studies of outdoor recreational potentials and capabilities carried out within and beyond existing provincial parks, broad associations of recreational attractiveness or experiences are identifiable. These are presented in Figure 8. This information is useful in combination with other factors such as natural regions representation in setting the role and purpose of existing or proposed parks. For example, the whitewater, wilderness outdoor experiences east of Lake Winnipeg have been long recognized as provincially and nationally significant.

3.3 Cultural/Historical Resources

The research and evaluation of culturally significant features in Manitoba is the work of the Historic Resources Branch, Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation. This Branch has established a theme list representing human history in Manitoba as follows:

- Original Inhabitants
- Exploration and the Spread of Settlement
- Military History
- Political Transformations
- Economic Structure and Transportation
- Built Environments and Landscape Modifications
- Social, Cultural and Intellectual Life

A system plan for historic resources protection and public appreciation could be developed in its own right, within this or a similar thematic framework. For the purposes of this park system plan, the approach has

Figure 7

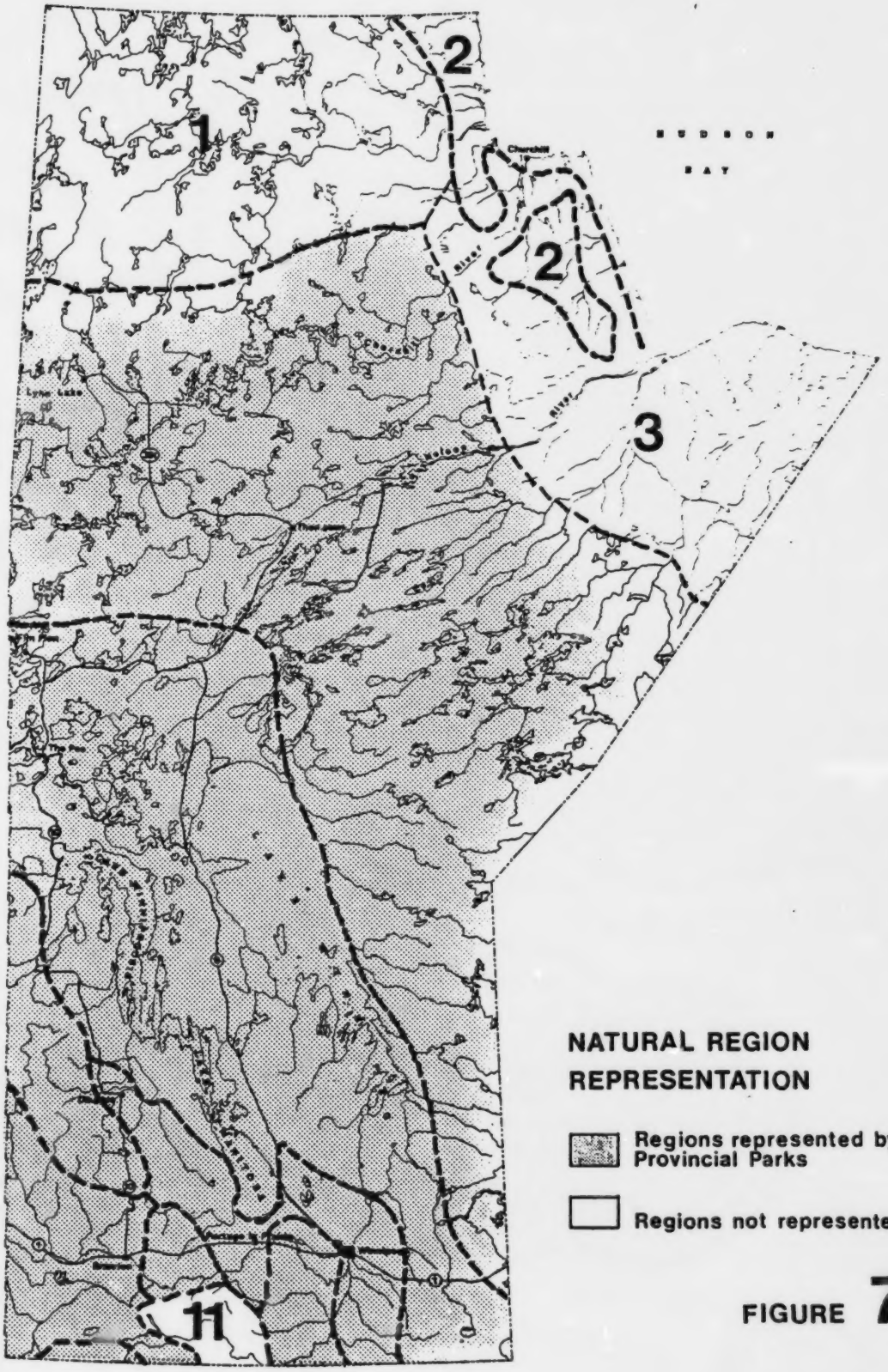
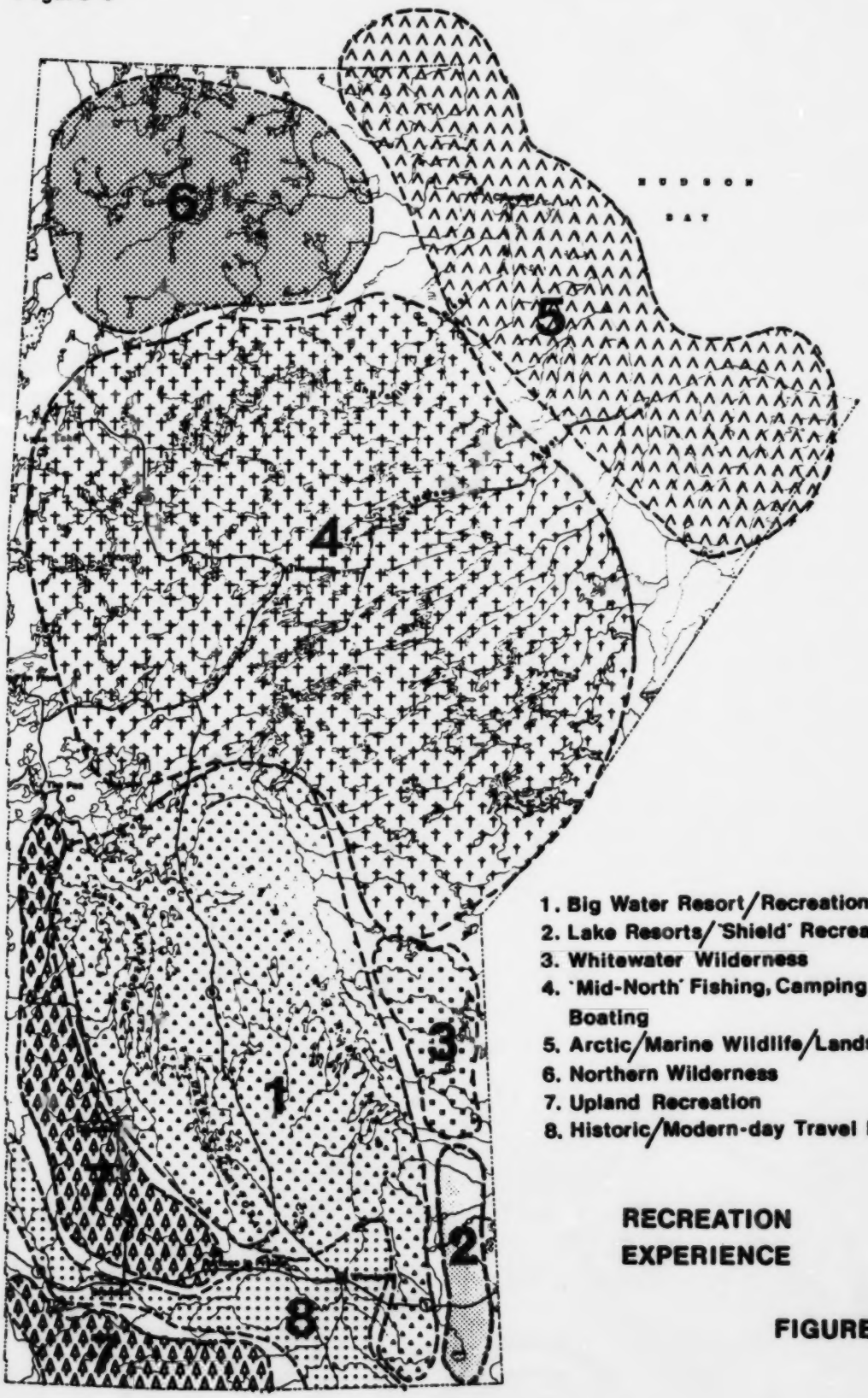


FIGURE 7

been one of inventory of known or documented cultural values (see Appendix D, Cultural/Historic Resource Inventory) on a more or less site-specific basis. Thus, this plan recognizes such values as the Tie Creek Petroforms in Whiteshell Provincial Park, the economic/industrial significance of Pinawa Dam, Manitoba's first hydro-electric dam and a prehistoric buffalo jump at Grand Valley. However, it is readily acknowledged that a systematic approach, in which priorities for conservation and commemoration of cultural heritage values are clearly identified, has not been accomplished. The Parks Branch will co-operate with and seek guidance from the Historic Resources Branch in any park designation or resource management action based on cultural resources.

Resource inventory and analysis is an ongoing requirement for the planning and development of park lands. Just as important is an understanding of the needs and wants of present and potential park visitors. Various trends which will influence use of parks in the future are summarized in the following section.

Figure 8



1. Big Water Resort/Recreation
2. Lake Resorts/'Shield' Recreation
3. Whitewater Wilderness
4. 'Mid-North' Fishing, Camping, Boating
5. Arctic/Marine Wildlife/Landscape
6. Northern Wilderness
7. Upland Recreation
8. Historic/Modern-day Travel Routes

RECREATION EXPERIENCE

FIGURE 8

4.0 DEMOGRAPHICS, LEISURE/TRAVEL TRENDS, PARK USE ANALYSES

4.1 Methods and Approach

The park system plan has been developed emphasizing the most enduring variable - the land itself. Since the parks are dedicated to people - both Manitobans and visitors to the province - the system plan must account for population, socio-economic, recreation and leisure/travel trends, to meet the needs and demands of future park visitors. A variety of secondary sources have been referenced to establish potential park visitor needs and demands.

4.2 Demographics

The population of Manitoba is essentially stable and growing slowly. It is expected to increase approximately 35% between 1977 and 2001 (Statistics Canada, 1978). There will be more persons between 20 and 44 in Manitoba, the ages when people are most active in park activities. The general population is not only growing older but wiser. Education levels attained are higher and leisure/outdoor recreation research points to demands for more participatory and informative leisure experiences. Leisure time is expected to increase slightly, with shorter work weeks and earlier retirement. Overall family disposable incomes are expected to increase, with more and more family units having two wage earners. Women are becoming an increasingly important market segment in the recreation and travel picture, given their increasing participation in North America's working forces and related affluence.

4.3 Leisure/Travel Trends

There is an array of factors in the outdoor recreation and leisure research literature that are expected to influence park use in the years ahead. The following are extracted from a variety of sources and tend to be recurring observations relevant to the future needs and demands of Manitoba park visitors.

- North Americans believe they owe themselves a vacation. As a result leisure travel is likely to be one of the last discretionary income areas that will be relinquished.
- technological change and innovation applied to recreational equipment will result in more aggregate recreation days and new recreation forms (e.g. A.T.V.'s, windsurfers, parasailing) and increasing diversification in established recreational activities such as camping (e.g. ultra-lightweight backpacking, sophisticated sport fishing practices).
- more people can be expected to use their recreation pursuits for personal achievement and self-actualization. Personal motivation is a key dimension in future park use patterns. Certain prevailing motivational factors are noteworthy: socialization, thrill-seeking, escape from work/lifestyle pressures, physical exertion, "love of the land", aesthetic appreciation, contemplation and spiritual renewal.
- more year-round activity demands can be expected, prompted by affluence, earlier retirements, and technological innovations that overcome limits traditionally imposed by weather and climate (e.g. 4 x 4 vehicles, warm/functional clothing and shelter systems).

- o energy costs can be expected to remain high but are not expected to reduce the overall volume of leisure travel. Travel closer to home, inter-modal and destination-oriented travel and trip packaging are expected consumer responses. Indeed, the Hudson Institute predicts that tourism could become the largest industry in the world by the turn of the century.
- o people are taking personal health more seriously and awareness is heightened by social programs such as "Participaction". There is an evident and expected increase in so called life sports - jogging, swimming, canoeing, cross-country skiing.
- o Public awareness of and demand for the preservation of natural and cultural resources have increased dramatically in recent years. The rise of the environmental protection movement (exemplified by the rise in Sierra Club membership from 15,000 in 1961 to 260,000 in 1981) highlights this fact.
- o Canada generally is recognized as a country of awe-inspiring natural landscapes, compared to Great Britain or Japan, for example, which are noted for their cultural landscapes. This, combined with the importance of the U.S. tourist travelling to Canada, reportedly seeking outdoor experiences, suggests a promotional thrust emphasizing Manitoba's outdoor recreational and natural landscape experiences. Manitoba outdoor experiences also have strong potential market appeal "offshore" with European and "Pacific Rim" countries.

Park use in Manitoba, as earlier noted, has increased rather dramatically through the mid-1960's to the mid-1970's. In the last few years,

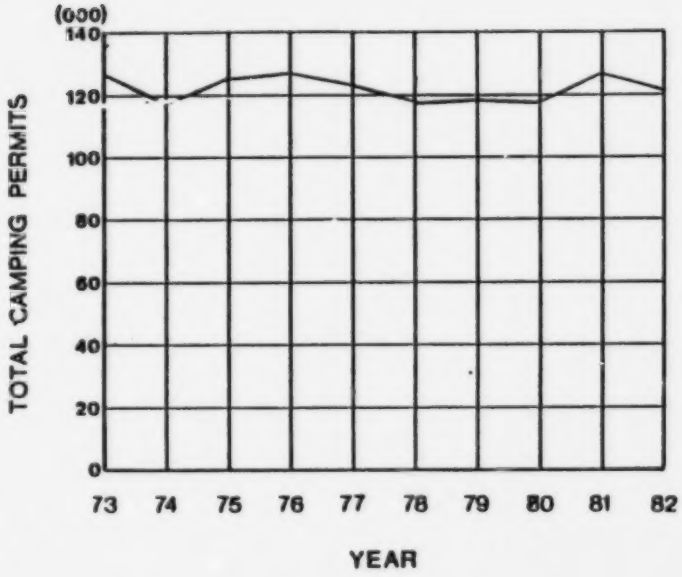
park use has remained relatively stable with camping permits issued hovering around 120,000/annum and overall vehicle entries near 1,200,000/annum from the mid-1970's to the present (see Figure 9). Most use is by Manitobans, about 75%. A 1982 survey of park visitors produced results that reinforce many aspects of the more generalized observations drawn from other sources and cited earlier. These are:

- o proximity to home was an important attraction for park use.
- o beach use and swimming were the most important activities engaged in.
- o there was a strong interest in self-guided trails, information pamphlets and brochures and children's programs.
- o high standards of cleanliness and modernity are demanded of such park facilities as washrooms, showers, commercial concessions.

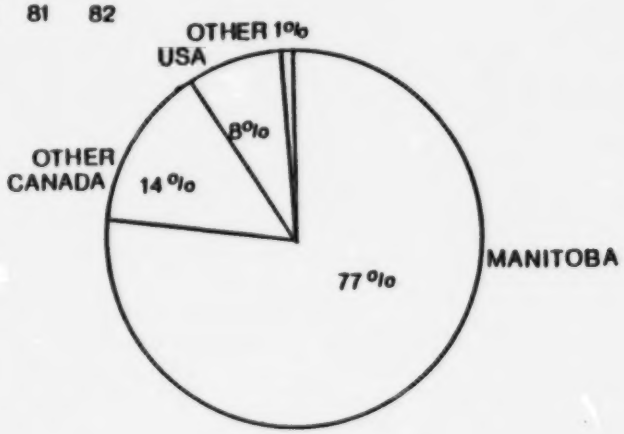
All indications point to increasing numbers of visitors to provincial parks in the years ahead. The more global trends cited and recent Manitoba park visitor survey results combine to suggest the following park visitor need and demand implications for the provincial parks system of the future.

- o demand for a diverse and expanding range of outdoor pursuits, providing educational value and physical/psychological benefits. Accommodation of new and expanded recreational activities along with established patterns of recreational use, and increasing demands for commercial resource harvest could result in a crowded, if not overused parks system, if park land dedication remains static;

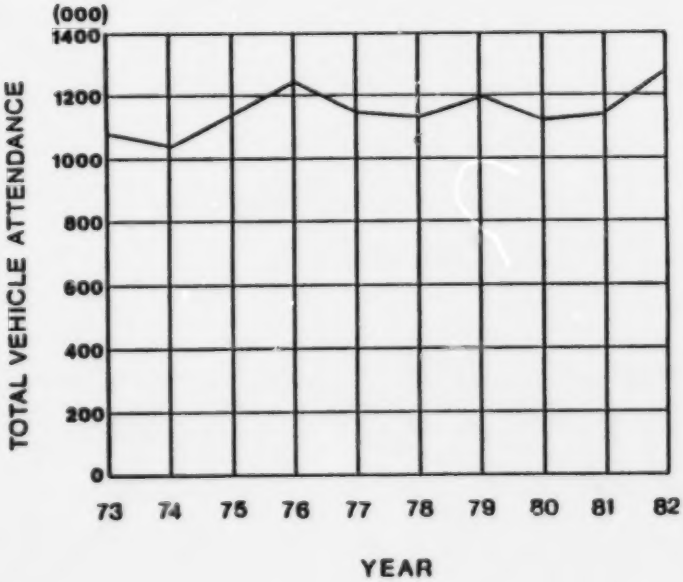
Figure 9



CAMPING PERMITS ISSUED



ORIGIN OF PERMIT HOLDERS



VEHICLE ATTENDANCE

1982 STATISTICS

FIGURE 9

- the complete diversity of outdoor recreation experiences possible in Manitoba needs to be tapped if travel trends and tourism potentials are to be fully realized. Parks legislation is enabling in this regard but its full scope has yet to be applied;
- Manitobans will remain the principal users and benefactors of provincial park lands. Parks should be distributed across the province, to serve local residents. This need is reinforced by the 1982 survey which established the importance of "proximity to home" in park attractiveness;
- related to the above, and considering the large concentration of Manitoba's population in Winnipeg, near-urban park lands will become increasingly significant in the future;
- year-round use of parks and demands for associated facilities will increase;
- the range of factors motivating park users suggests the need for a diversified approach to resource management and the design of facilities in parks. Distinctively different types of park experiences are required to physically challenge the visitor, to satisfy aesthetic senses and to provide opportunities for socializing;
- the role of parks as environmental conservation/education reserves can be expected to increase along with general educational levels and the proliferation of specialty visitor market segments (i.e. scientific expeditions, conferencing, and field research activities).

The diversity, character and quality of Manitoba's natural and cultural resources demonstrate that this province can respond to future park use and visitor trends. The new park system and an approach to its implementation are presented next.

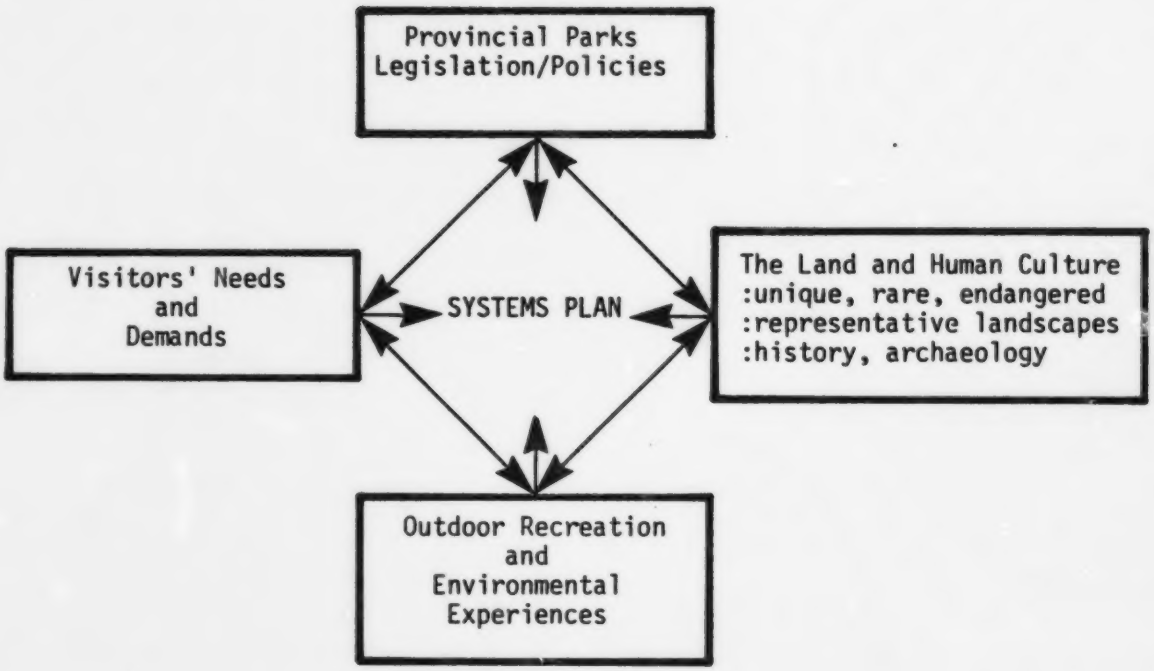
5.0 THE NEW PARKS SYSTEM

The preceding analyses of legislation and policy, parks history and current status, physical and cultural resource characteristics and park visitor trends, have discussed a variety of conclusions specific to each subject area. These areas are interrelated however (see Figure 10); and must be considered together in developing a strategic systems plan that will endure for the foreseeable future.

An overriding conclusion, based on these analyses, is the need to bring greater balance to the park system. This imbalance and conceptual redress of it is depicted in Figure 11. Changes within the existing system and additions to it are required to achieve balance. For example, the assessment of current parks illustrates the substantial commitments made to commercial resource harvesting. The need to give greater emphasis to resource conservation and preservation has been noted. The discussion of park visitor demands and expectations underscore the importance of near-urban parks such as Beaudry; the unfulfilled heritage appreciation opportunities of a park such as Hecla; and the opportunities to enhance recreational experiences in Spruce Woods, a park with many notable landscape and wildlife features.

Beyond the present system there are outstanding opportunities to establish a variety of new types or classes of parks to provide a greater range of recreational experiences, to conserve and protect significant natural and cultural features and to represent all of Manitoba's distinctive natural regions. The unsurpassed wilderness values of areas such as the

Figure 10



FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SYSTEMS PLAN

FIGURE 10

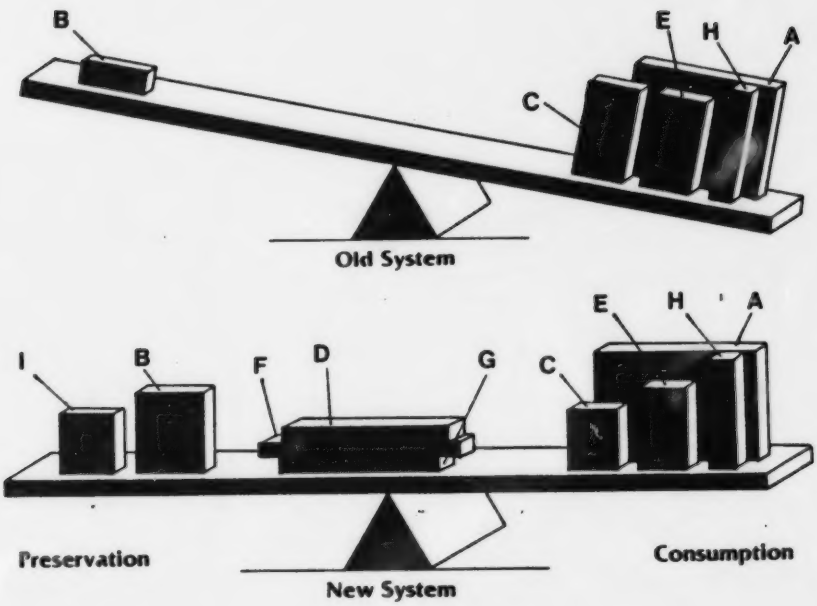
Bloodvein and Pigeon Rivers, east of Lake Winnipeg, (now Atikaki Wilderness Park) and of areas in the Northern Transition forest region would be important additions to the park system. New, exciting outdoor destination areas are evidently highly marketable in North America and abroad. The natural and cultural richness of the Hudson Bay Lowlands and associated marine environments are already attracting Manitobans and foreign visitors alike - with specialty markets such as wildlife, marine biology and northern studies researchers. The combined conservation and tourism development capacities of the provincial park system to realize these potentials cannot be overstated.

5.1 Objectives and Needs

These are the main conclusions drawn from the various data and specific areas of analyses presented. The specific objectives of this plan are based upon this information and the goals stated earlier. The objectives of the system plan are:

- o to designate parks to represent each of the 12 distinctive natural regions in Manitoba;
- o to reclassify certain existing parks consistent with their values and potentials for public appreciation and use;
- o to better protect identifiable natural and cultural phenomena that are part of Manitoba's heritage and which are currently subject to potential loss or degradation;
- o to meet near-urban, destination, and inter-modal travel trends through responsive role setting and programming of parks;

Figure 11



A. Commercial Harvest
B. Heritage Parks
C. Natural Parks
D. Parkways
E. Recreation Parks
F. Recreation Trailways
G. Recreation Waterways
H. Wayside Parks
I. Wilderness Parks

THE "BALANCED" PARK SYSTEM

FIGURE 11

- o to conserve and develop the potential of Manitoba's diverse outdoor recreation and environmental experience opportunities through a greater variety of provincial parks;
- o to recognize tourism as an important economic and social force and realize the full contributions that provincial parks can make to the tourism sector as destination attractions;
- o to be in step with, and ahead of, increasing recreational and commercial resource demands on park lands, and avoid crowding and/or degradation of provincial parks resources and experiences.

5.2 Park Classifications and Precepts

The relationship of the system plan to the overall park management and development framework has been presented. It is worthwhile to reiterate that the system plan must be at once comprehensive, but not prescriptive. It must provide basic and broad direction to other park planning activities and operations, but it must allow flexibility to detail or undertake specific actions based on individual characteristics and needs assessments and the professional skill and judgement of field officers.

The system plan identifies the broad purpose and role of existing and proposed parks through the use of classifications and precepts. Park classification is important in suggesting the basic distinction between individual parks based on their natural and cultural resources and, for existing parks, their history and patterns of use. Precepts are specific

statements which give further definition to a park's purpose within the system.

Park classification, in and of itself, has been attributed perhaps undue importance in the past. Consistent with the discussion in section 1.3, it is the function of other planning and park management activities (i.e. park management plans, interim management guidelines, operational plans and programs) to detail park development and management directions and programs. Park classification, in this context, is used to underscore essential or basic differences in the "tone" or role of park management and development.

The classifications employed and their relevant levels of definition for the purposes at hand are:

- o Natural Parks are areas that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural landscapes of Manitoba. They are capable of providing a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities and are generally capable of accommodating commercial extraction/harvest activities.
- o Wilderness Parks encompass outstanding land areas and their associated plant and animal communities. Largely untouched by man, wilderness areas provide superior recreational opportunities compatible with wildland character and experience. All-weather roads and major commercial resource extraction/harvest activities are not permitted in wilderness parks.

- o Recreation Parks are designed to accommodate large numbers of people and a wide range of outdoor recreation uses including those that may require landscape modifications (i.e. golf courses and tennis courts). High levels of use in these areas demand that resource extraction/harvest activities be limited or excluded.
- o Heritage Parks represent landscapes or sites that are one-of-a-kind in Manitoba. They preserve and interpret key elements of Manitoba's natural and cultural history. Heritage parks provide a range of outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences that emphasize appreciation of heritage values. Major commercial resource extraction/harvest activities are not permitted.
- o Recreation Trailways are non-motorized trailways that link attractive landscapes or that run along linear features such as valleys. They provide encounters with wildlife in a natural setting.
- o Recreation Parkways are especially attractive motorized-use recreation corridors designed for winter or summer use. They link historical or natural features and may also contain waysides, overlooks, or jump-off points for side trips.
- o Recreation Waterways are travelways that include rivers chosen for their attractive natural features, historical significance, or exceptional recreational capacity.

Classifications and precepts are presented for major existing parks and for proposed parks where there has been a reasonable data base established to prepare such direction. Most proposed parks fit into classes which have not been extensively applied in Manitoba. Several existing parks

are proposed to be re-classified into a more appropriate category. Other potential park lands are listed in the implementation section that follows. These are worthy of further investigation and are identified as study areas. Site-specific and small parks represented by the wayside, access site and seasonal dwelling areas (i.e. cottage subdivision) classifications are not dealt with in this system plan. These too, require systematic analysis and indeed, the Parks Branch is now conducting a province-wide review of wayside parks and future cottaging needs as separate but related activities to the system plan.

Classifications and precepts of existing and proposed parks are outlined in the following paragraphs. Locations of parks in the new park system are shown on fold-out Figure 12.

Natural Parks

1. WHITESHELL

Whiteshell Provincial Natural Park will:

- o protect and preserve significant examples of natural history and the outstanding cultural history exemplified by Native petroforms;
- o be Manitoba's key recreational area in the Canadian Shield providing opportunities for high quality camping and extensive trail system for year-round use;
- o provide for the current level of high-quality cottaging;

- o provide an accessible Wilderness Zone for non-motorized recreational pursuits;
- o be managed to maintain a diverse sport fishery; and
- o accommodate resource harvesting without detriment to the park environment and visitors.

2. TURTLE MOUNTAIN

Turtle Mountain Provincial Natural Park will:

- o protect and maintain the vegetation and wildlife communities representative of the Turtle Mountain Natural Region;
- o provide a variety of recreational experiences suited to its woodlands and enhance, where possible, its regionally important water based recreational opportunities; and
- o protect and preserve the rare examples of unaltered hardwood forest, orchids and animal species such as the western painted turtle.

3. BIRDS HILL

Birds Hill Provincial Natural Park will:

- o protect and preserve excellent examples of the Aspen-Oak Parkland Natural Region;
- o be a key near-urban recreation area for Winnipegers, emphasizing a full range of intensive (e.g. man-made lakes and beaches) and extensive (i.e. bicycle trails) recreation opportunities and serving as a "doorway to the outdoors";

- provide for visitor appreciation of early 20th century settlement history; and
- conserve the highly visible white-tailed deer population.

4. ASESSIPPI

Asessippi Provincial Natural Park will:

- preserve an excellent sample of the Souris Till Plain Natural Region including eskers, glacial meltwater channels, and mixed-prairie vegetation;
- provide an important regional and provincial water-oriented recreation focus, especially for sport fishing;
- enhance public appreciation of late 19th century rural industry as exemplified in the abandoned Asessippi townsite; and
- provide upland, extensive recreation facilities and a compatible level of resource utilization (i.e. grazing of cattle).

5. GRASS RIVER

Grass River Provincial Natural Park will:

- provide a semi-wilderness character and outdoor recreational experience;
- be managed to maintain its excellent water quality and historic waterway;
- protect and preserve the most significant woodland caribou herds within the provincial park system;
- provide opportunities for high quality sport fishing;

- be managed to maintain the representative flora and fauna of the Canadian Shield and Manitoba Lowlands; and
- accommodate commercial use of resources where this does not lessen future recreational use or unduly compromise primary park purposes.

6. DUCK MOUNTAIN

Duck Mountain Provincial Natural Park will:

- o provide a representative example of the Manitoba escarpment;
- o enhance public appreciation of this formation, which includes Baldy Mountain, the highest point in Manitoba;
- o provide for the continuation and improvement/increase of a wide array of upland and water-contact activities; cottaging, camping, fishing, and sport hunting; and
- o accommodate established patterns of resource harvesting, most notably logging, without detriment to park experiences and visitors.

7. NOPIMING

Nopiming Provincial Natural Park will:

- o conserve and promote public use of high quality, lake-based camping, boating, fishing, canoeing, and cottaging opportunities;
- o commemorate and interpret the extensive mining history of the area; and
- o accommodate commercial resource uses where this does not lessen future recreational use or unduly compromise primary park purposes.

8. CLEARWATER

Clearwater Provincial Natural Park will:

- o conserve superb water-oriented recreation opportunities and primary resource values of water quality and lake trout fishing;

- o continue to meet the resort demands, particularly from the region, within established capacity of the resource base;
- o provide on-shore opportunities and lakescape management to maintain the geological interpretation opportunities and unspoiled lake vistas; and
- o accommodate commercial resource use, compatible with the high recreational values.

Recreation Parks

9. GRINDSTONE

Grindstone Provincial Recreation Park will:

- o be a major cottaging area on Lake Winnipeg; and
- o provide for a range of private and public recreational facilities including marinas, and commercial resort accommodations in pace with public demand.

10. PATRICIA BEACH

Patricia Beach Provincial Recreation Park will:

- o provide day-use opportunities related to the expansive beach and bathing opportunities; and
- o protect lagoons and wetland habitats and develop public appreciation of them.

11. WINNIPEG BEACH

Winnipeg Beach Provincial Recreation Park will:

- o provide major day-use, beach, and marina area in the south basin of Lake Winnipeg; and
- o be a catalyst for private investment catering to a diversity of visitor services.

12. PAINT LAKE

Paint Lake Provincial Recreation Park will:

- o provide superior marina, camping, day-use, and winter recreation activities, primarily for the regionally-based population;
- o meet cottaging demands within the capacity of the resource base; and
- o conserve the water quality and shoreland of Paint Lake for recreational purposes.

Heritage Parks

13. ELK ISLAND

Elk Island Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o conserve an isolated, intact representation of the flora and fauna of the Manitoba lowlands and the Lake Winnipeg littoral zone;
- o provide an isolated setting for boating, hiking, interpretation and nature appreciation.

14. ST. NORBERT

St. Norbert Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o depict changes in the area from a natural habitat used for hunting and camping by Native peoples to a French-speaking agricultural community prior to World War I;

- o examine the history of the area in the Red River Resistance 1869-1870; and
- o preserve/reconstruct several early structures from the area.

15. PINAWA DAM

Pinawa Dam Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o preserve the remnants of the first hydro-electric generating station in Manitoba;
- o examine the crucial role of the dam in the rapid growth of Winnipeg before World War I; and
- o provide day-use recreational opportunities such as picnicking, viewing and walking.

16. BEAUDRY

- o Beaudry Provincial Heritage Park will:
- o protect representative natural features of the Tall-grass Prairie Natural Region;
- o provide interesting and vivid learning experiences of the prairie people and their use of the land;
- o encourage a wide range of experiences for seniors, disabled citizens, families and school groups; and
- o promote research which leads to a better understanding of the prairie and its people.

17. SPRUCE WOODS

Spruce Woods Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o conserve rare and representative plants and animals of the Assiniboine Delta Natural Region;
- o conserve and provide public understanding and appreciation of the outstanding heritage values of the active sand dunes, and the historical and archaeological resources associated with the Assiniboine River;
- o reintroduce extirpated birds and animals, as feasible, and provide for public appreciation of them;
- o conserve and provide for public appreciation of and viewing opportunities for wildlife, notably elk and deer populations and provide a refuge for these species;
- o meet current resource harvest commitments (i.e. grazing leases) and minimize or avoid major commercial resource use; and
- o fully exploit the tourism destination potential, compatible with maintaining primary resource values.

18. SWAN LAKE KETTLES (Proposed)

Swan Lake Kettles Provincial Heritage Park would:

- o protect a unique complex of concretion features; and
- o provide associated viewing and interpretive facilities.

19. PEGUIS BATS HIBERNACULUM (Proposed)

Peguis Bats Provincial Heritage Park would:

- o protect the largest known bat hibernaculum in Manitoba; and
- o provide for public appreciation and understanding of the cave habitat, consistent with preservation objectives.

20. GRAND RAPIDS (Proposed)

Grand Rapids Provincial Heritage Park would:

- o commemorate the significance of this area as part of a major transportation network in the fur trade era;
- o interpret man's use of this location from prehistoric times to the present-day hydro-electric development; and
- o provide facilities and services for day-use recreational opportunities.

21. ROUND SAND LAKE (Proposed)

Round Sand Lake Heritage Park would:

- o preserve the landscape and natural vistas associated with meteor-impact craters and post-glacial eskerine features; and
- o provide public understanding, awareness and appreciation of this provincially unique landscape, in conjunction with regional tour packages, and through vicarious means.

22. SOURIS MOUTH FORTS (Proposed)

Souris Mouth Forts Provincial Heritage Park would:

- o conserve the site of fur trade posts from the late 18th century;
- o encourage research and documentation of the site to enable conservation and interpretive programs to proceed; and
- o provide a level of public visitation and interpretation of fort sites, consistent with commemoration and conservation objectives.

Natural Parks to be Redesignated as Heritage Parks

23. HECLA

Hecla Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o represent and conserve the flora, fauna, and geology of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region and associated "inland sea" image;
- o reflect and preserve Icelandic cultural history;
- o reflect and preserve Native cultural history;
- o provide a range of accommodation from high-quality resort to primitive campsites;
- o enhance the water and marine-based recreational opportunities of this part of Lake Winnipeg; and
- o provide a refuge for moose and colonial nesting birds.

Wilderness Parks

24. ATIKAKI

Atikaki Provincial Wilderness Park will:

- o protect an outstanding representation of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region and associated plant and animal communities;
- o preserve rare and endangered species of the area and related habitats to maintain a gene pool reserve;
- o protect the wildland, recreational, aesthetic and cultural values of river corridors and associated shorelands;
- o realize tourism benefits for the province in general and regional populations east of Lake Winnipeg in particular; and
- o provide for traditional and established patterns of use (hunting, fishing, wild rice harvesting) where compatible with the above-noted roles.

25. NUELTIN (Proposed)

Nueltin Provincial Wilderness Park would:

- o conserve a representation of the Northern Transition Forest Natural Region, including barren-ground caribou range, inland seals and historic Chipewyan encampments;
- o conserve and maintain a superior quality sport fishery;

- o provide wilderness recreational opportunities and a suitable fishing lodge/access point on Nueltin Lake; and
- o provide for public appreciation of the unique Native cultural history of the region.

26. STEEPROCK RIVER (Proposed)

Steeprock River Provincial Wilderness Park would:

- o protect an excellent example of scenic and wildland qualities of the Western Upland Natural Region; and
- o emphasize wilderness recreation use - backpacking, "no-trace" camping, and "low-limit", barbless sport fishing.

Wayside Park to be Redesigned as Heritage Park

27. PISEW FALLS

Pisew Falls Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o protect the splendor of Manitoba's highest accessible waterfalls and provide for public appreciation of them; and
- o provide for hiking, photography, and fishing opportunities.

Natural Park to be Redesignated as Recreation Park

28. GRAND BEACH

Grand Beach Provincial Recreation Park will:

- o continue to serve as Manitoba's preeminent beach recreation area;
- o provide for a full range of water-based recreation, including innovative forms such as sailboarding and para-sailing, compatible with other beach and water activities;
- o provide a complete range of visitor services and accommodations, including camping, rental cabins, cottaging, and resort facilities as supported by consumer demand;
- o provide for public appreciation and enjoyment of the park's historical railroad linkage to Winnipeg; and
- o protect the sensitive natural features of the park and enhance public appreciation of them (i.e. waterfowl habitats of the lagoon).

Recreation Park to be Redesignated as Heritage Park

29. GRAND VALLEY

Grand Valley Provincial Heritage Park will:

- o protect and provide for public appreciation of the prehistoric buffalo jump used by Plains Indians;

- o provide related day use facilities in support of visitor appreciation of the park's heritage value; and
- o meet transient camping demands for Trans-Canada Highway travellers.

Recreation Parkways

30. RED RIVER ROAD (Proposed)

The Red River Road Recreation Parkway would:

- o conserve the "view from the road" public appreciation of this historic corridor related to the Red River settlement period;
- o provide related rest stops, picnic areas, viewpoints and fishing access to enhance public use of the corridor; and
- o provide interpretive facilities to enhance public understanding and appreciation of the area's history.

Recreation Trailways

31. PEMBINA VALLEY (Proposed)

The Pembina Valley Provincial Recreational Trailway would:

- o traverse a representation of the Pembina/Tiger Hills Natural Region; and
- o provide an extensive, overnight hiking trail system to enhance tourism in the area.

Recreation Waterways

32. SEAL RIVER (Proposed)

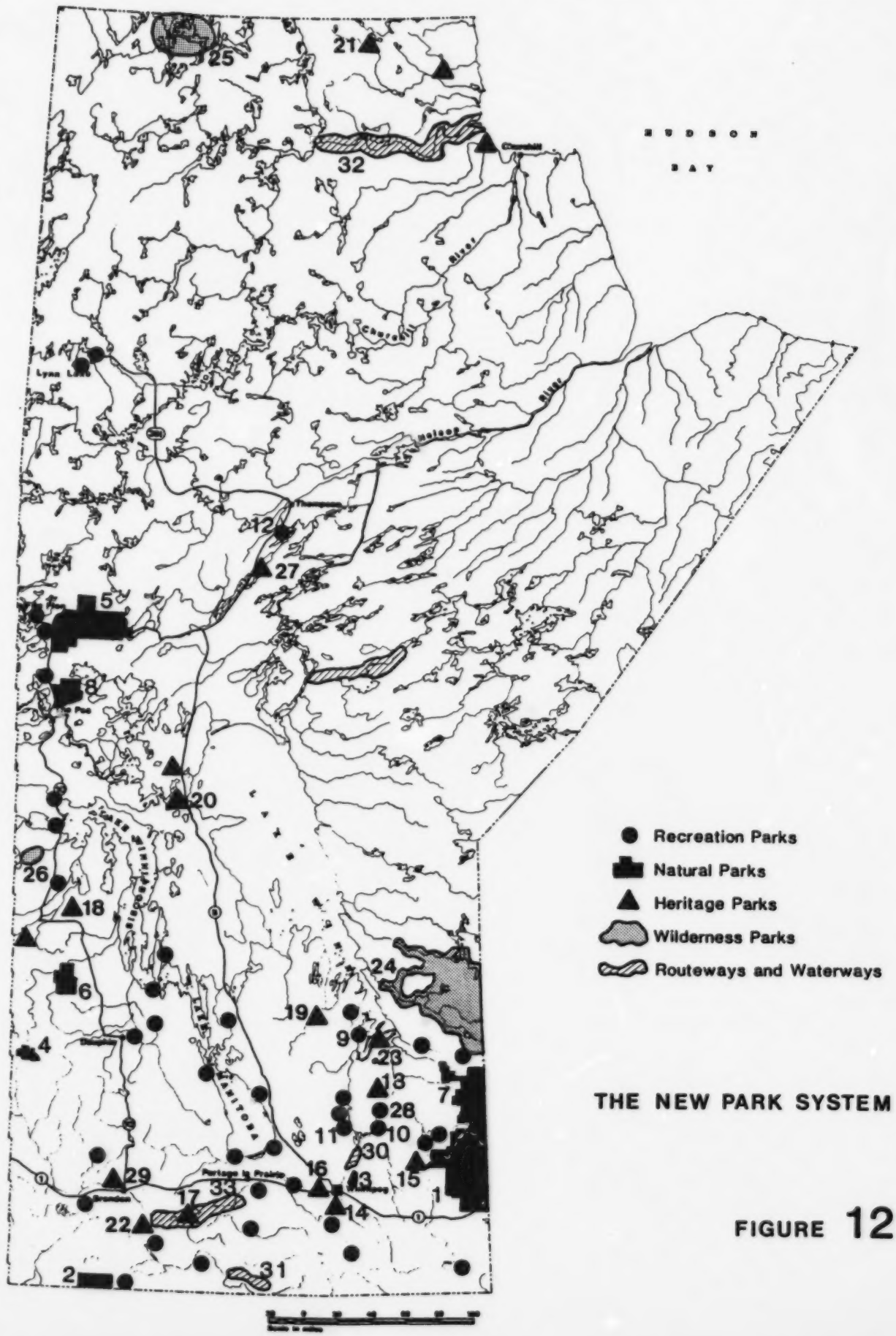
The Seal River Provincial Recreation Waterway would:

- o promote the use and protection of Manitoba's last, great wild river;
- o protect a beluga whale calving ground at the river's estuary;
- o provide on-site and vicarious interpretation of the beluga whales; and
- o provide tourism development opportunities associated with canoeing and rafting.

33. ASSINIBOINE RIVER (Proposed)

Assiniboine River Recreation Waterway would:

- o conserve the recreational values along the Assiniboine River;
- o conserve archaeological and historic sites and provide public access or interpretation consistent with conservation requirements;
- o provide a series of river access and recreational development nodes; and
- o integrate with tourism promotional efforts for related visitor attractions in the corridor region (e.g. Spruce Woods Provincial Park and Fort la Reine Museum).



THE NEW PARK SYSTEM

FIGURE 12

Figure 13 compares the number of parks in each classification in the present and the new system:

SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL PARKS

PARK CLASSIFICATION	PRESENT	NEW SYSTEM
Natural	10	8
Wilderness	1	3
Recreation	44*	45
Recreation Trailway	0	1
Recreation Parkway	0	1
Recreation Waterway	0	2
Heritage	4	14

*The plan presents precepts for five major Recreation Parks only. The other 40 parks in this category are listed in Appendix A.

FIGURE 13

The major changes involve the establishment of two new wilderness parks, one recreation trailway, one recreation parkway, two recreation waterways, and 10 heritage parks.

5.3 Implementation and Future Requirements

The transition from the "old system" to the "new" will be implemented in three phases. This phasing reflects a sense of priority based on needs identified (i.e. significance of system gaps, potential to balance present opportunities) and the knowledge accumulated to date.

The implementation of the systems plan will require years to complete and many of its goals may or may not be fully achievable. Each proposed park will require a detailed evaluation and boundary assessment study and comprehensive review within government, in land use planning forums such as the Inter-departmental Planning Board and Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet. Consultations with local government, community groups, and individuals with an interest in the future of proposed park areas will also be fundamental. This process began with early priorities such as Atikaki and Pinawa Dam.

An important future requirement is to recognize that optimum recreational and tourism benefits of the new park system will not be realized if each park is treated in isolation. There are some clear opportunities to market park land in a regional, linked manner. These can be considered "experience units" wherein a park program can complement tourist attractions and services beyond the park, and tour packaging becomes possible. Examples include existing and proposed parks along the Assiniboine River, and the interrelated heritage and wilderness opportunities of Hecla and Atikaki.

Phases

PHASE I (Reclassifications and Proposals)

Existing Parks	Action
Spruce Woods	- reclassify from natural park to heritage park
Hecla	- reclassify from natural park to heritage park
Beaudry	- reclassify from natural park to heritage park
Pisew Falls	- reclassify from wayside to heritage park
New Parks	
Bloodvein (Atikaki)	- establish wilderness park
Nueltin Lake	- establish wilderness park
Pinawa Dam	- establish heritage park
Peguis Colonies	- establish heritage park
Swan Lake Kettles	- establish heritage park
Red River Road	- establish recreational parkway

PHASE II (Reclassifications and Proposals)

Existing Parks	Action
Grand Beach	- reclassify from natural park to recreational park
Grand Valley	- reclassify from recreation park to heritage park
New Parks	
Steeprock River	- establish wilderness park
Grand Rapids	- establish heritage park
Round Sand Lake	- establish heritage park
Souris Mouth Forts	- establish heritage park
Pembina Valley	- establish provincial trailway
Seal River	- establish provincial waterway
Assiniboine River	- establish provincial waterway

PHASE III (Study Areas)

Area	Possible Classification
1. Arctic Tundra	heritage park
2. Little Limestone River	heritage park
3. Roaring River	heritage park
4. Fort Ellice	heritage park
5. Knife River Delta	heritage park
6. Rock Lake	heritage park
7. Hudson Bay Lowland	heritage park
8. La Salle River	recreation park
9. Roseau River (Senkiw)	recreation park
10. Hayes/Echimamish Rivers	provincial waterway

The park systems plan is intended to "build" provincial parks that will endure forever, fully tapping Manitoba's recreation and tourism potentials, and conserving its abundant and diversified natural and cultural heritage for future generations of Manitobans.

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APPENDIX A

CATEGORIZATION OF PROVINCIAL PARKS BY CLASSIFICATION AND SIZE

PROVINCIAL PARK CATEGORIZATION

Provincial Park Classification	Park Name	Size (acres)
Provincial Wilderness Park	Atikaki	1,004,543
	Total	1,004,543 acres 401,817.2 ha
Provincial Natural Parks	Asessippi	6,080
	Birds Hill	8,704
	Clearwater Lake	147,200
	Duck Mountain	314,980
	Grand Beach	6,080
	Grass River	565,760
	Hecla	213,376
	Nopiming	355,200
	Turtle Mnt.	46,720
	Whiteshell	675,840
	Total	2,339,940 acres 935,976 ha
Provincial Recreation Parks	Amaranth Beach	4
	Bakers Narrows	450
	Beaver Creek	47
	Billy Boy	6
	Birch Point	31
	Burge Lake	20
	Camp Morton	658
	Cranberry Portage	94
	Crane River	10
	Grand Valley	72.7
	Grindstone	63,805
	Hnausa	27
	Lake St. Martin	16
	Lee River	60
	Lundar Beach	24.7
	Lynch Point	85
	Manipogo	127.5
	Margaret Bruce	16.5
	Methley Beach	119
	Moose Lake	2,364
	Norquay	107
	Oak Lake	25.4
	Overflowing River	33.5
	Paint Lake	55,950
	Patricia Beach	152
	Pelican Lake	13.5
	Pine Falls	31.5
	Poplar Bay	31
	Rainbow Beach	118

Provincial Park Classification	Park Name	Size (acres)
Provincial Recreation Parks (Cont'd)	Rivers	15.2
	Rock Lake	8
	Rocky Lake	60
	St. Ambroise Beach	41
	St. Malo	205.91
	St. Norbert	14
	Steeprock River	29
	Stephenfield	187.95
	Wallace Lake	52
	Wanipigow River	15
	Watchorn	21.8
	Waterhen Ferry	5
	William Lake	293
	Winnipeg Beach	95
	Zed Lake	30
	Total	125,572.16 acres 50,228.86 ha
Provincial Heritage Parks	Spruce Woods	61,440
	Beaudry	2,176
	Elk Island	2,473
	Memorial	10
	Total	66,099 acres 26,439.6 ha
Provincial Special Use Parks	Kirkella Information Plaza	5
	Kerr Lake	48.1
	Lac du Bonnet Trailer Village	40
	Spring Hill Winter Park	30
	Total	123.1 acres 49.24 ha
Provincial Wayside Parks	Agassiz	5
	Bakers Narrows	5
	Bell Lake	5
	Binscarth	15
	+ Birch Falls	5
	Birtle	5
	Black River	5
	Blueberry Hill	20
	Breezy Point	5
	Brokenpipe	5
	+ Buffalo Lake	5
	Camp Hughes	5

Provincial Park Classification	Park Name	Size (acres)
Provincial Wayside Parks (Cont'd)	Caribou Bog	5
	+ Clandeboye	5
	+ Comorant Lake	5
	Cowan	5
	Cross Lake	5
	Curries Landing	5
	Dawson Trail	10
	Devils Lake	5
	Devon	5
	+ Eden Lake	5
	Egg Lake	5
	Einerson	5
	Fairburn	2
	Goose Lake	5
	+ Government Landing	5
	Grand Rapids	5
	Grant Memorial	9
	Hargrave	5
	+ Hargrave River	5
	Harmon Lake	5
	+ Hughes Lake	5
	+ Hughes River	5
	Hyland	10
	Islandview	5
	Kerwenan	28.7
	Keyes	2.9
	Killarney	1.79
	Kirkella	1.77
	Lake St. Andrew	5
	Lake St. George	5
	+ Lake Winnipegosis	5
	La Verendrye	2
	+ Lee River Bridge	5
	Letellier	5
	Log Cabin	5
	Mafeking	5
	Manigotagan	10
	Manistikwan	5
	Mantagao	5
	Marchand	5
	McEwan Memorial	14
	Menisino Tower	5
	Mile 73 Tower	5
	Minago River	5
	Mistik Creek	5
	Neso Lake	5
	Netley Creek	5
	Norris Lake	5
	+ Ospwagan Lake	5
	Overflowing River	5
	Pinawa	5

Provincial Park Classification	Park Name	Size (Acres)
Provincial Wayside Parks (Cont'd)	Pinegrove Halt	100
	Pine River	5
	Pipestone	4.7
	Pisew Falls	229
	Primrose	5
	Red Deer River No. 1	5
	Red Deer River No. 2	5
	Rosebud	5
	St. Adolphe	5
	Ste. Agathe	5
	Sasagui Rapids	382
	Scenic Site Tower	5
	Seton	5
	Setting Lake	5
+	Silver Falls	5
+	Sioux Benn	5
	Souris River	5
+	South Twin Creek	5
	Springwater	47
	Steeprock Lake	5
	Stefanson Memorial	2
+	Suwannee River	5
	Swan River	5.49
	Treherne	4.4
	Twin Lake	5
+	Vanderkerckhove Lake	5
	Wawanesa	20
	Wekusko Falls	5
	Wekusko Lake	5
	Whitefish Lake	5
+	Whitefish Lake	5
	Whitefish Falls	5
+	Whitemouth Lake	5
	Whitemouth River	5
	Winnipeg River No. 1	5
	Winnipeg River No. 2	5
	Winnipeg River No. 3	5
	Woodridge	5
+	Yellow Quill	7.4
	Total	1,324.15 acres 529.66 ha
	Total Parks	164
	Grand Total	3,537,601.3 acres 1,415,040.5 ha

+ 20 non-designated. Not yet in regulation under The Provincial Park Lands Act operating under order-in-council.

Source: Marczyk, John S. 1980. Framework for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Manitoba's Provincial Parks. M.N.R.M. Practicum, Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

APPENDIX B

NATURAL FEATURES INVENTORY

NATURAL FEATURES INVENTORY

The following maps present selected data on physical features, rare vascular plants, rare, endangered and peripheral birds and animals and more common wildlife species.

This information has been gathered from a variety of literature sources, through personal communications with professional biologists and from field observations done by Parks Branch staff. These data help to illustrate concentrations of natural features which, in turn, have influenced the proposals and recommendations set down in the systems plan.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. Meteor crator
2. Eskers
3. Braided stream
4. Felsmeer
5. Delta
6. Keewatin - Superior Contact Zone
7. Falls
8. String bog
9. Precambrian - Manitoba Lowland Contact Zone
10. Palsa
11. Solution channels
12. Cave cusps
13. End moraine
14. Manitoba escarpment
15. Sandstone concretions
16. Ground moraine
17. Barchan dunes
18. Springs
19. Shale caves
20. Meanders
21. Scrolls
22. Volcanic remnants
23. Glacial polish
24. Roche Moutonnee
25. Pothole drilling
26. Faults
27. Deranged glacial drainage

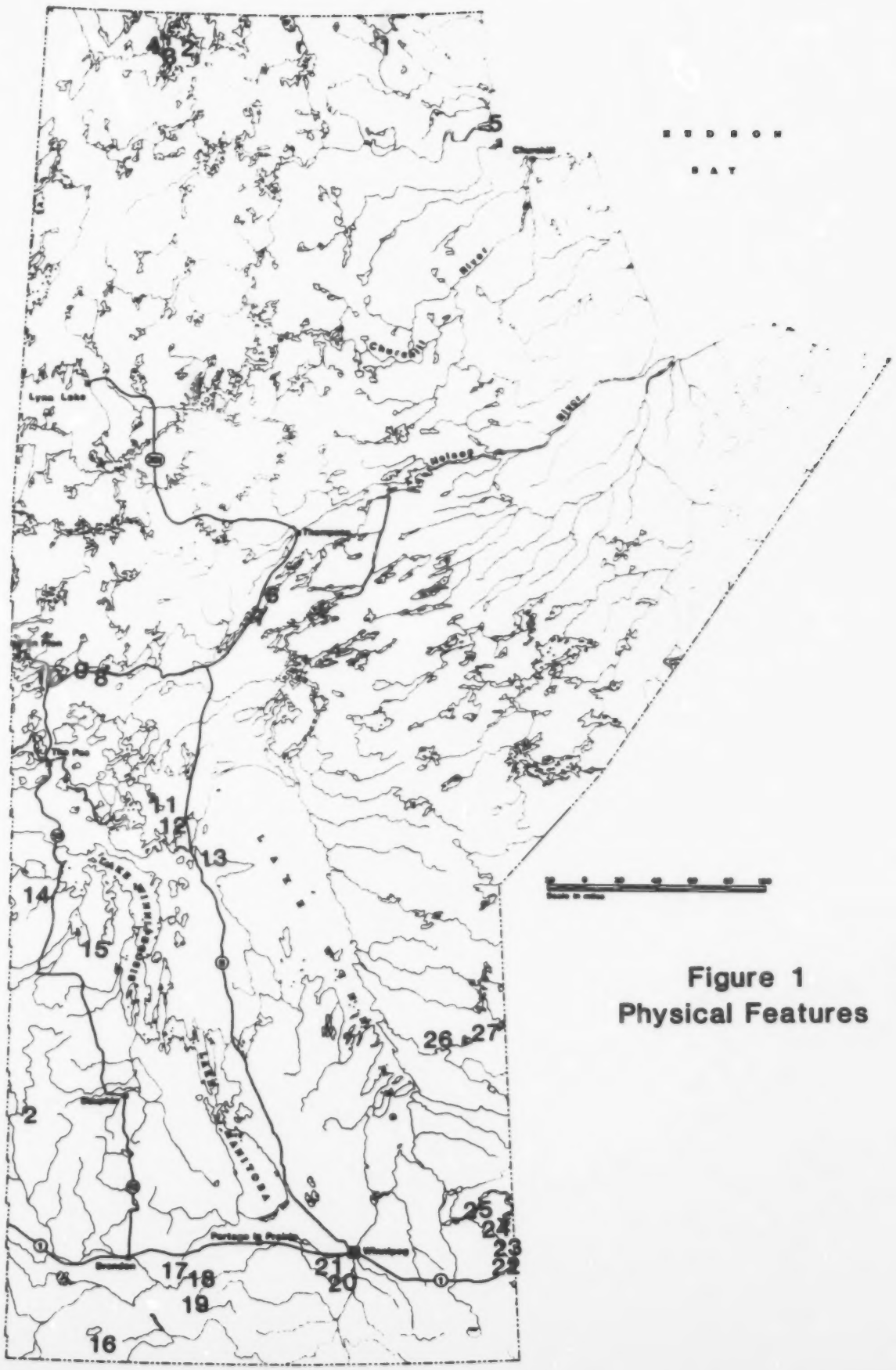


Figure 1
Physical Features

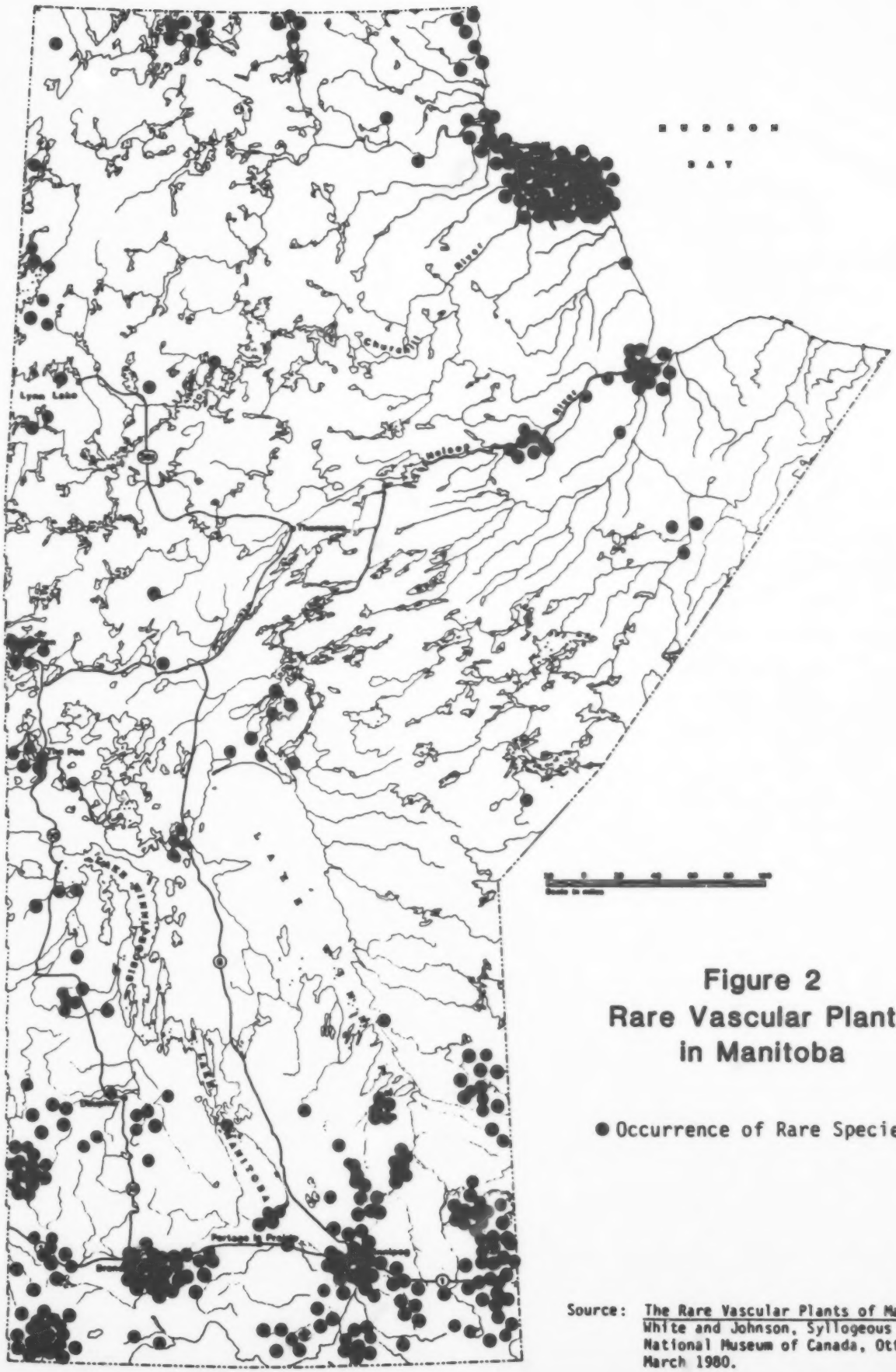


Figure 2
Rare Vascular Plants in Manitoba

● Occurrence of Rare Species

Source: The Rare Vascular Plants of Manitoba White and Johnson, Syllogeous No. 27, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, March 1980.

RARE, ENDANGERED AND PHERIPHERAL BIRDS AND ANIMALS

1. Wolverine
2. Harbour Seal (inland)
3. Golden Plover
4. Polar Bear
5. Woodland Caribou
6. Water Shrew
7. Arctic Shrew
8. Great Grey Owls
9. Golden Eagles
10. Dusky Shrew
11. Cardinal
12. Green Heron
13. Olive-Backed Pocket Mouse
14. Western Jumping Mouse
15. Grasshopper Mouse
16. Western Hognose Snake
17. Northern Prairie Skink
18. Double Crested Cormorant
19. Northern Mocking Bird
20. Eastern Starnose Mole

SOURCES

1. Mr. Bert Copeland - Personal Communication

2. Mr. Ken Steward - a) Personal Communication
   b) unpublished report

3. Dr. Merlin Shoesmith - unpublished report

4. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
   Canadian Species of Wildlife at Risk, May 1979

5. Extinct Rare and Endangered Wildlife in Manitoba
   Conservation Comment, December 1976

6. Rare, Endangered and Extinct - Nero and Wrigley
   Manitoba Nature Summer 77

7. Extinct, Rare & Endangered Wildlife of Manitoba
   Van Zyllde Jong, E.G. & R. Nero 1971, Research and Planning, Manitoba Department of Mines, Resources & Environmental Management - unpublished

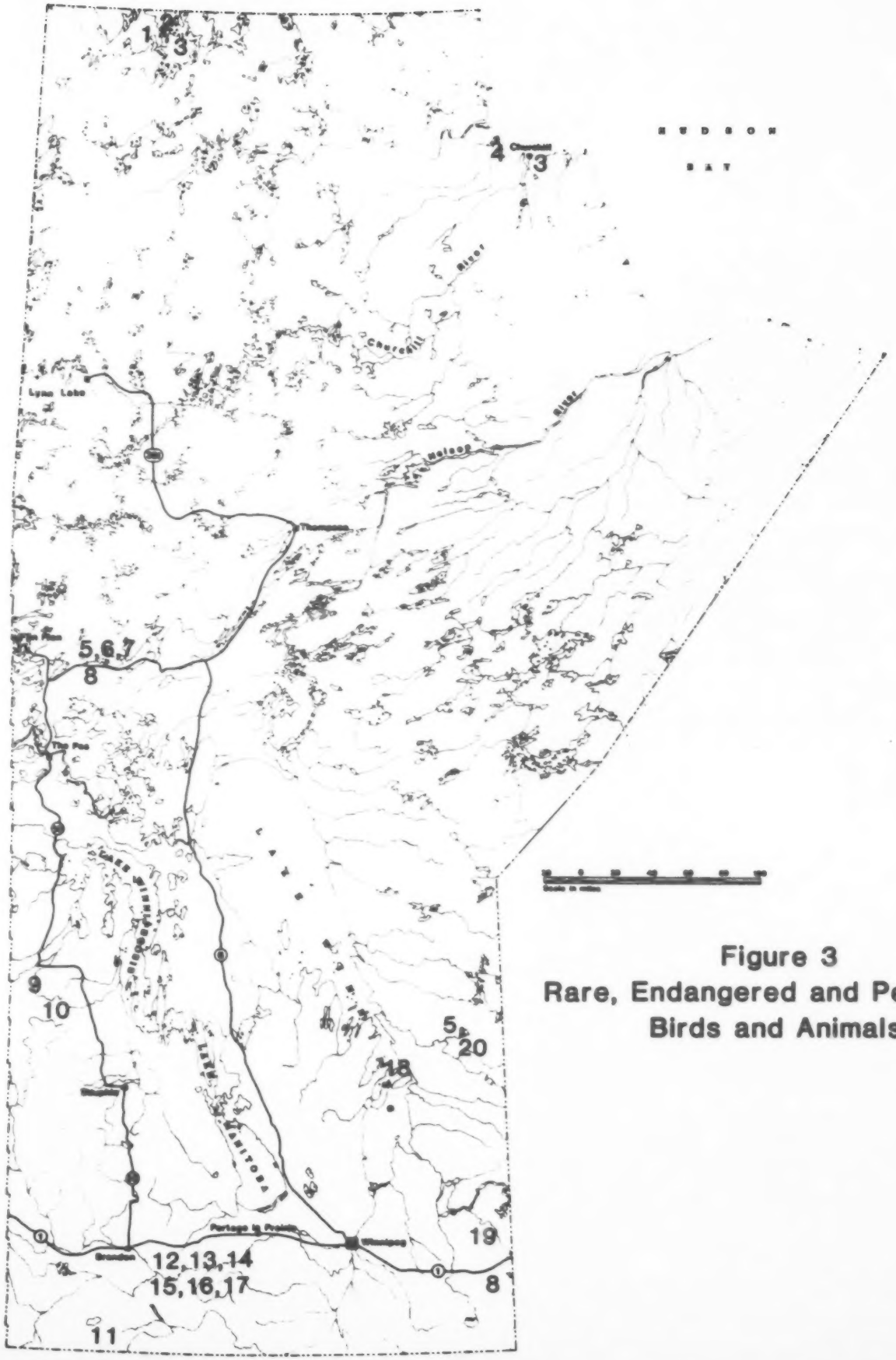


Figure 3
Rare, Endangered and Peripheral Birds and Animals

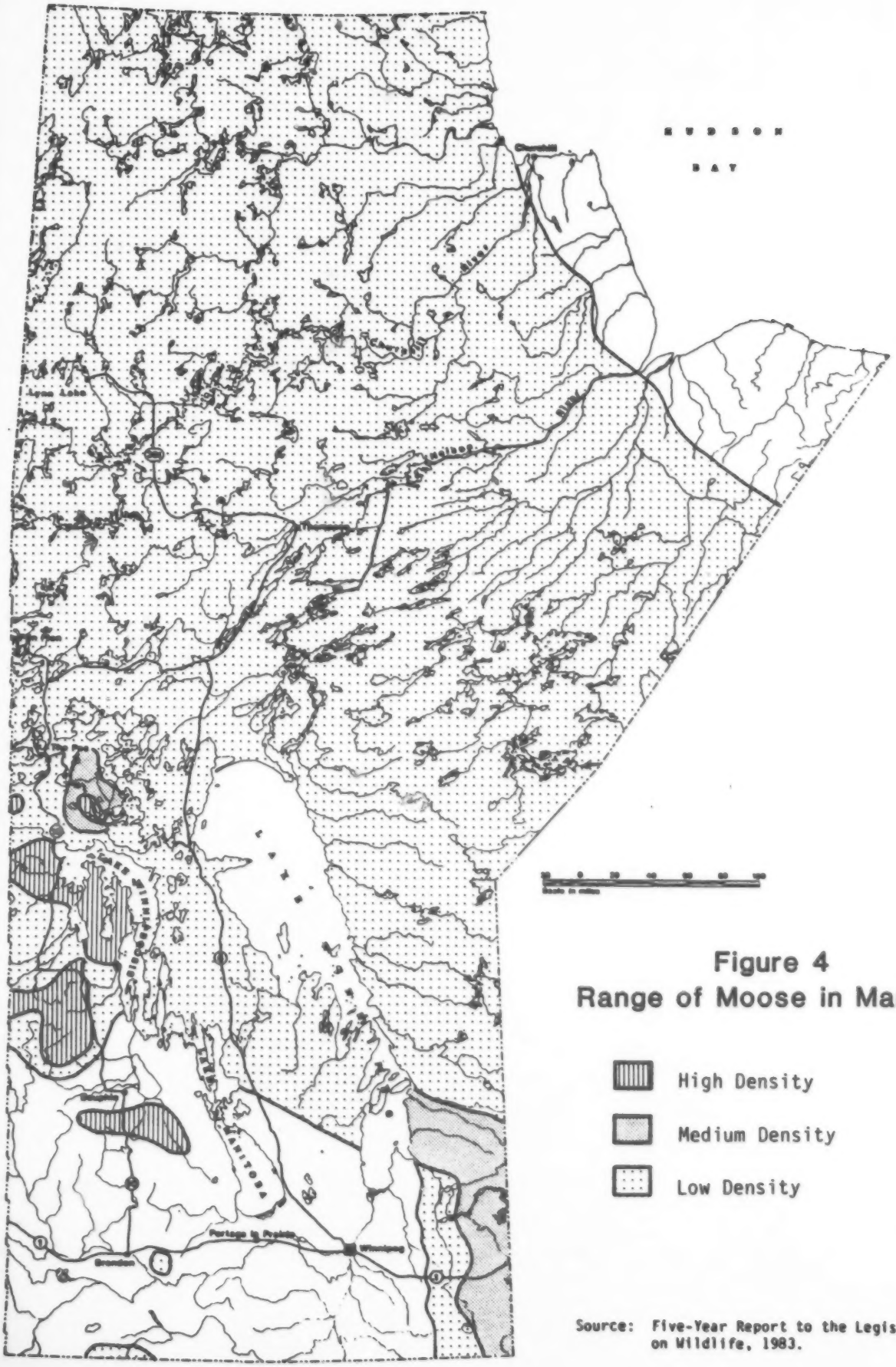


Figure 4
Range of Moose in Manitoba

- High Density
- Medium Density
- Low Density

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

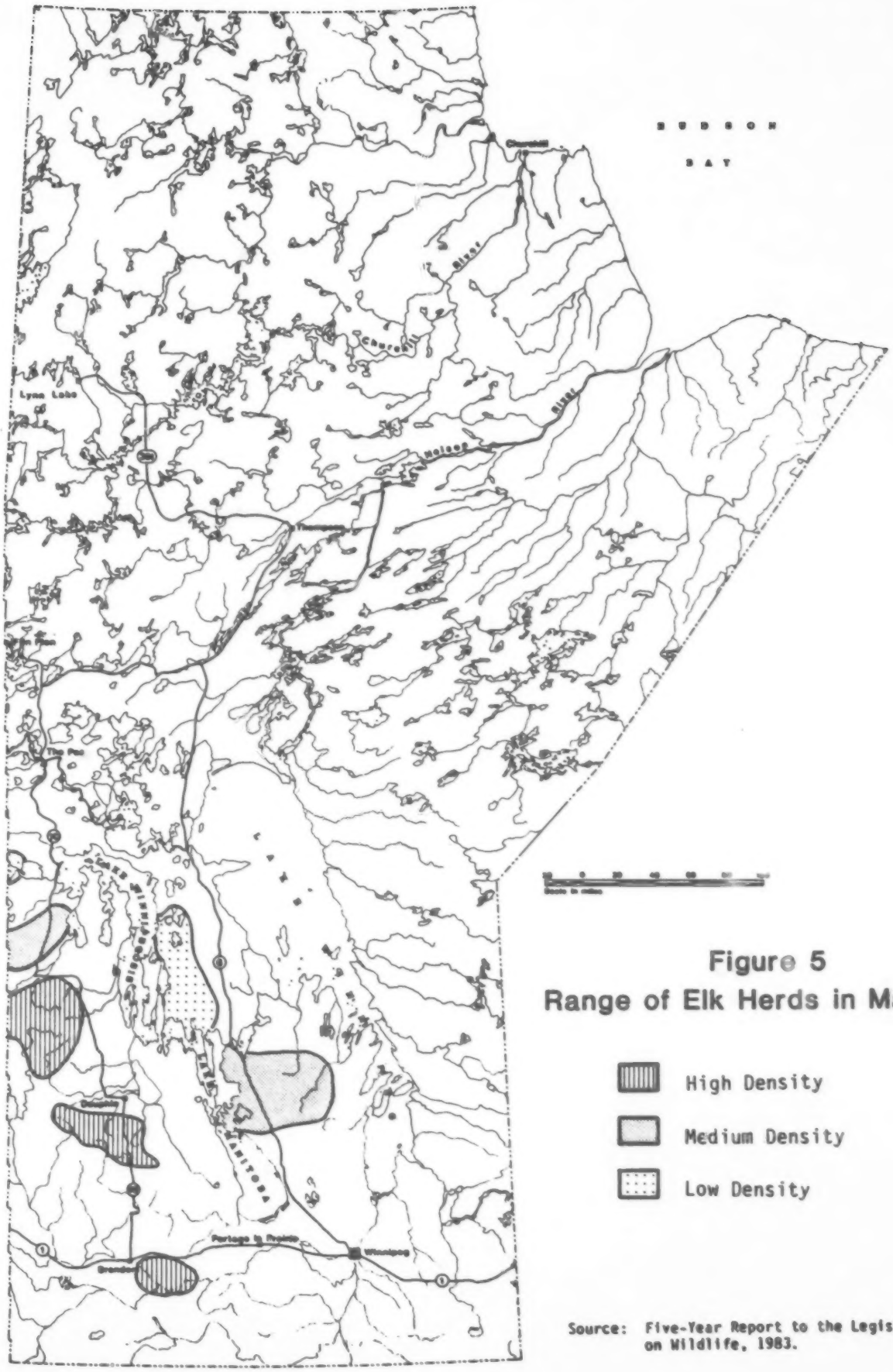


Figure 5
Range of Elk Herds in Manitoba

High Density

Medium Density

Low Density

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

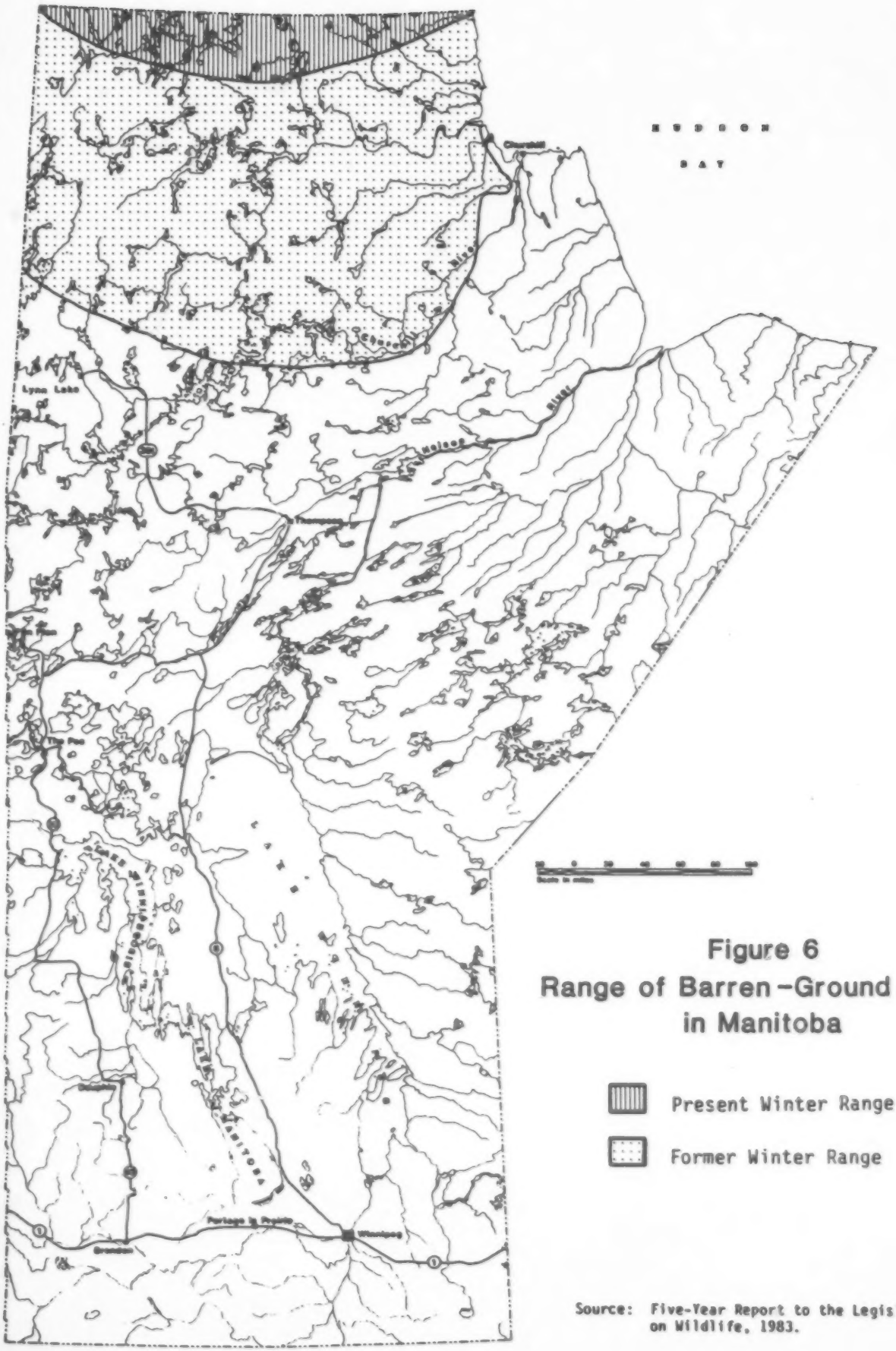


Figure 6
Range of Barren-Ground Caribou in Manitoba

Present Winter Range

Former Winter Range

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

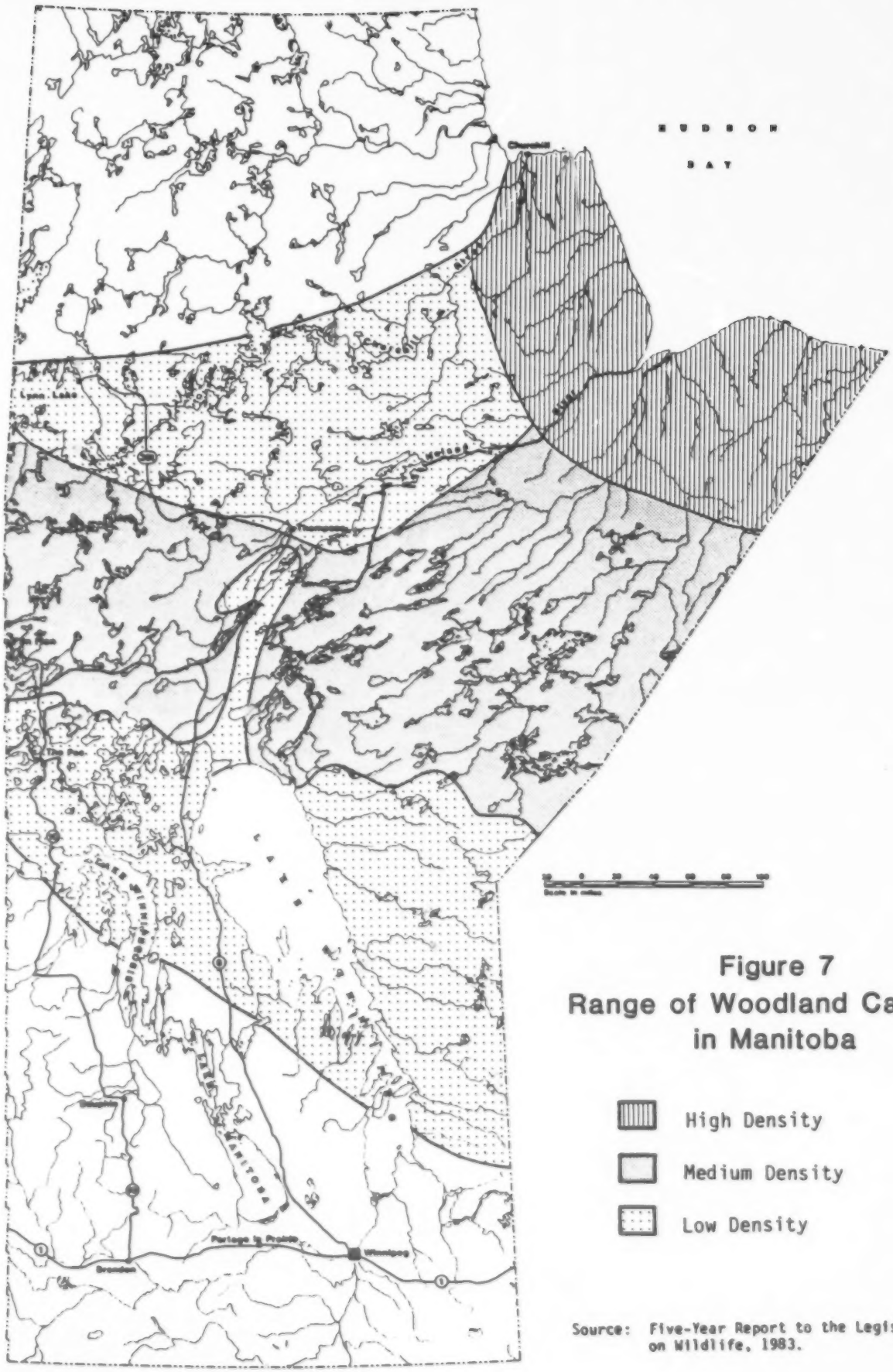


Figure 7
Range of Woodland Caribou in Manitoba

High Density

Medium Density

Low Density

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

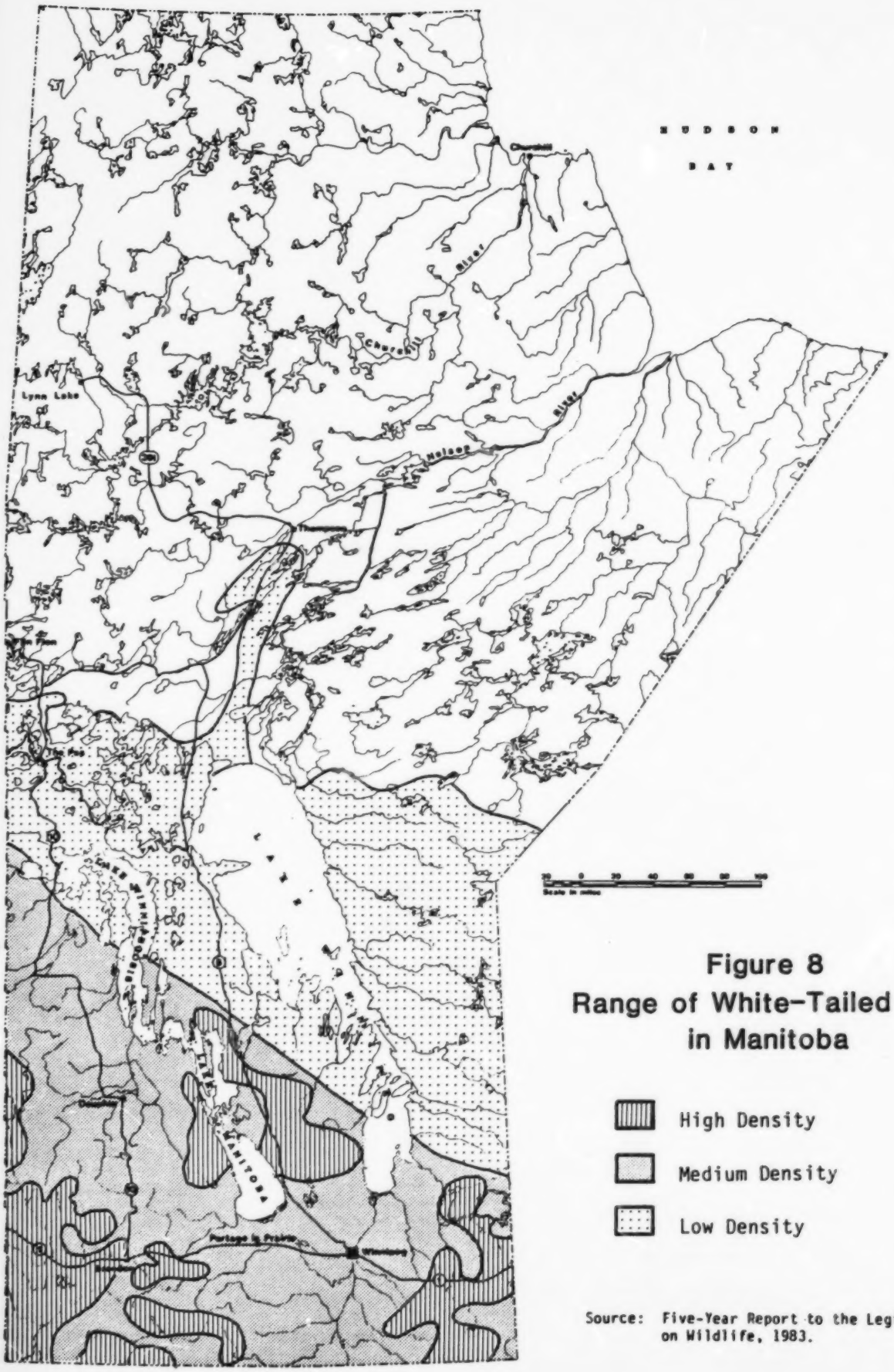


Figure 8
Range of White-Tailed Deer in Manitoba

High Density

Medium Density

Low Density

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

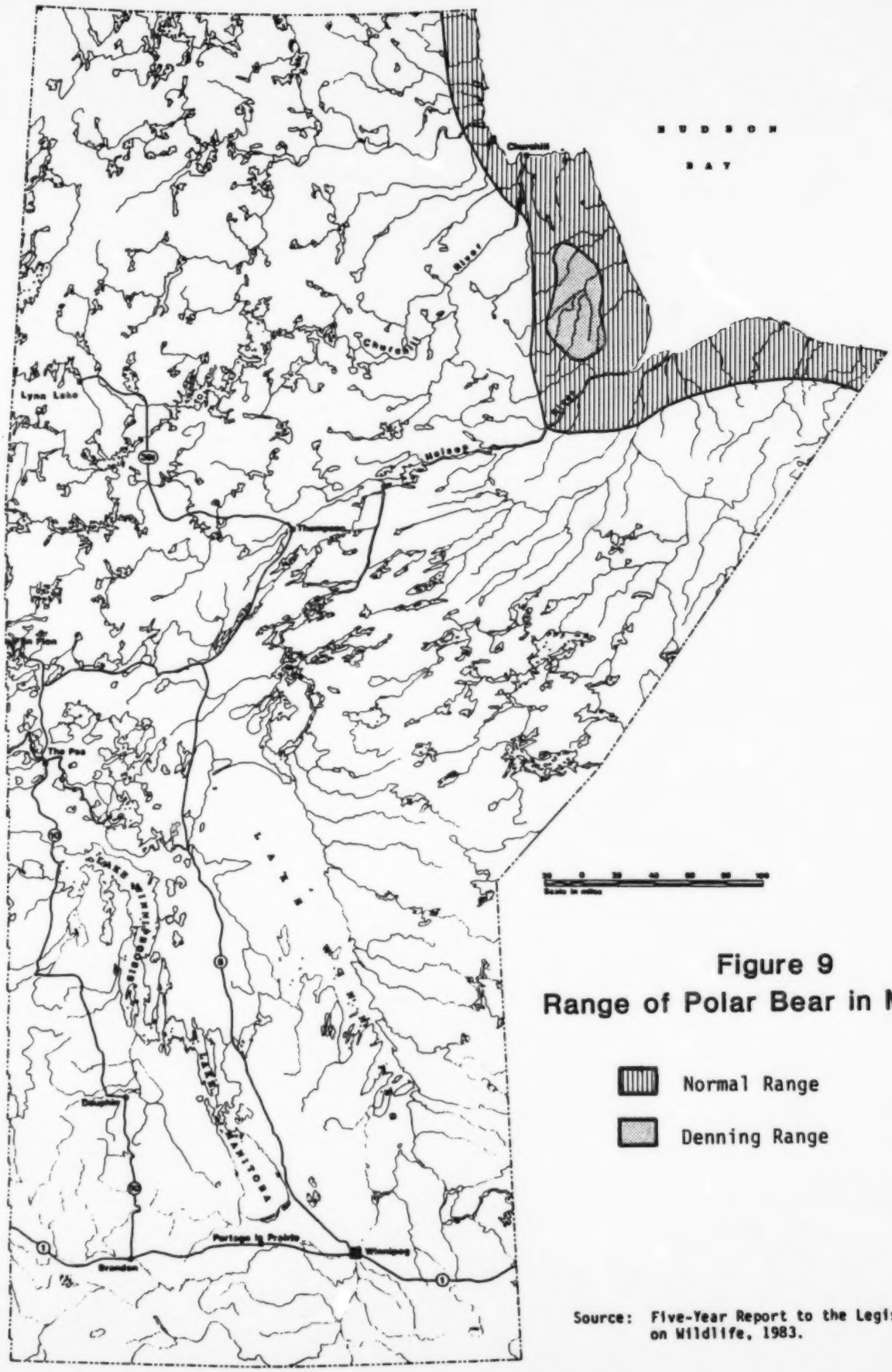


Figure 9
Range of Polar Bear in Manitoba

Normal Range

Denning Range

Source: Five-Year Report to the Legislature on Wildlife, 1983.

APPENDIX C

NATURAL REGIONS

NATURAL REGIONS

DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL REGIONS

The following brief explanations outline the major distinguishing characteristic(s) of each of the identified natural regions.

1. Northern Transition Forest

This region is underlain by Precambrian rock covered in places with a thin layer of glacial till. There is considerable evidence of glacial activity, but the main feature of the region is vegetative; closed boreal forests grades to tundra and the region is characterized by its vegetation pattern of open tundra areas interspersed with scattered stands and "strings" of needleleaf trees.

2. Arctic Tundra Region

The vegetation cover of this region is comprised of heath and moss lichen tundra found on both Paleozoic sedimentary and precambrian ingeneous basement rock. Emergent shoreline characteristics resulting from isostatic crustal rebound are much in evidence. The area is predominantly flat with scattered rock outcrop and experiences considerable marine arctic influence, as it borders on Hudson Bay.

3. Hudson Bay Lowlands Region

Underlain almost entirely by Palaeozoic sedimentary rock, this low lying region is characterized by its organic bog vegetation and flat

terrain. This is the only other natural region bordering on salt water in the province.

4. Precambrian Boreal Forest Region

This region of predominately closed canopy needleleaf trees is completely underlain by Precambrian rock of several types: sedimentary (metamorphosed), igneous and volcanic. In many areas the bedrock is covered completely by a layer of glacial till, and features such as eskers and other glacier - related phenomena are common. Precambrian rock outcrop and geology are major visual characteristics of this region as well.

5. Manitoba Lowlands Region

This region is underlain for the most part by Palaeozoic sedimentary rock formations covered by deposits of glacial till and glacio-lacustrine silt and clay. The region is characterized by low lying swamp and bog areas and a mixture of broadleaf and needleleaf trees. A number of relict features of glacial lake Agassiz such as beach ridges exist in this region.

6. Aspen-Oak Parkland Region

Mesozoic bedrock is thickly overlain with glacial sediments in this region. Topography is flat to gently undulating, and patches of grassland separate stands of aspen and oak. This characteristic growth pattern gives rise to the title of the region.

7. Western Upland Region

This region is characterized by the highest and most visually apparent relief in Manitoba. Bedrock consists of Mesozoic shales and sandstones and outcrops are common. Glacial till mantles the area and the main vegetation consists of Aspen-Spruce boreal forest - here making its major appearance in Manitoba.

8. Souris Till Plain Region

The Mesozoic bedrock in this region is thickly overlain with glacial deposits. The upland areas are excellent examples of kettle topography while the flat central portion is comprised of sediments laid down in glacial Lake Souris. The major vegetation type in this region consists of extensive areas of mixed grass prairie.

9. Tall Grass Prairie Region

This region, as do several others, occupies a part of the bed of glacial Lake Agassiz. The region is characterized by flat topography and the mildest climate conditions in Manitoba. The resulting historic vegetative cover of Bluestem Prairie Grass comprises the major occurrence of this vegetation type in Canada.

10. Turtle Mountain Region

This region is characterized by marked relief and contains the only Cenozoic rock formations in the province. Till thickly mantles the region and other related glacial features such as moraines and kettle topography are common. Vegetation differences consist predominantly of broadlead trees not commonly found elsewhere in the province.

11. Pembina-Tiger Hills Region

Another area of significant relief in the province, this region is an excellent example of glacial end moraine. Topography is rolling to hilly, and the main vegetation consists of a mixture of aspen and oak.

12. Assiniboine Delta Region

The subsoil of this region consists largely of glacial sediments laid down by the Assiniboine River at its mouth on the ancient shore of Lake Agassiz. The modification of these sediments by wind has given rise to landforms and environments unique in Manitoba.

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CULTURAL RESOURCES

People of Native ancestry have been living in Manitoba for the past 12,000 years. This vast cultural history has been divided by archaeologists into 3 distinct periods.

Early Prehistoric:	10,000 B.C. to 4,500 B.C.
Middle Prehistoric:	5,000 B.C. to 1 A.D.
Lake Prehistoric:	1 A.D. to 1,700 A.D.

In the briefest of terms, this 12,000 year time span saw glaciers melt, the landscape become capable of supporting plant and animal life and the climate become warmer and drier and able to support big game animals like mammoths and big-horned bison. By 5,000 B.C. the glaciers had vanished and a variety of cultures were introduced into Manitoba that together "represent human adaptation to virtually every environment found in Manitoba. Furthermore some cultures cut across several major biomes, rather than being confined to any particular one". The small tools of the Pre Dorset culture were developed as was the ability to work with copper.

Around the time of Christ, three major innovations were introduced; pottery making, the bow and arrow and burial mounds. Later the art forms of early ceramic plates, pictographs and petroforms were established.

Unlike Manitoba's Prehistory, the history of Manitoba has been well documented from the early 17th century. European explorers searching for the North West Passage, the Hudson's Bay Company employees, settlers, and surveyors kept log books and journals and wrote letters and printed newspapers that have given Manitobans an insight into contact with the Natives, explora-

tion, the fur trade, settlement, agriculture, early transportation, immigration, military conflict, political economic, landscape and social transformation. In short the written record remains the most comprehensive body of knowledge available to understanding our past.

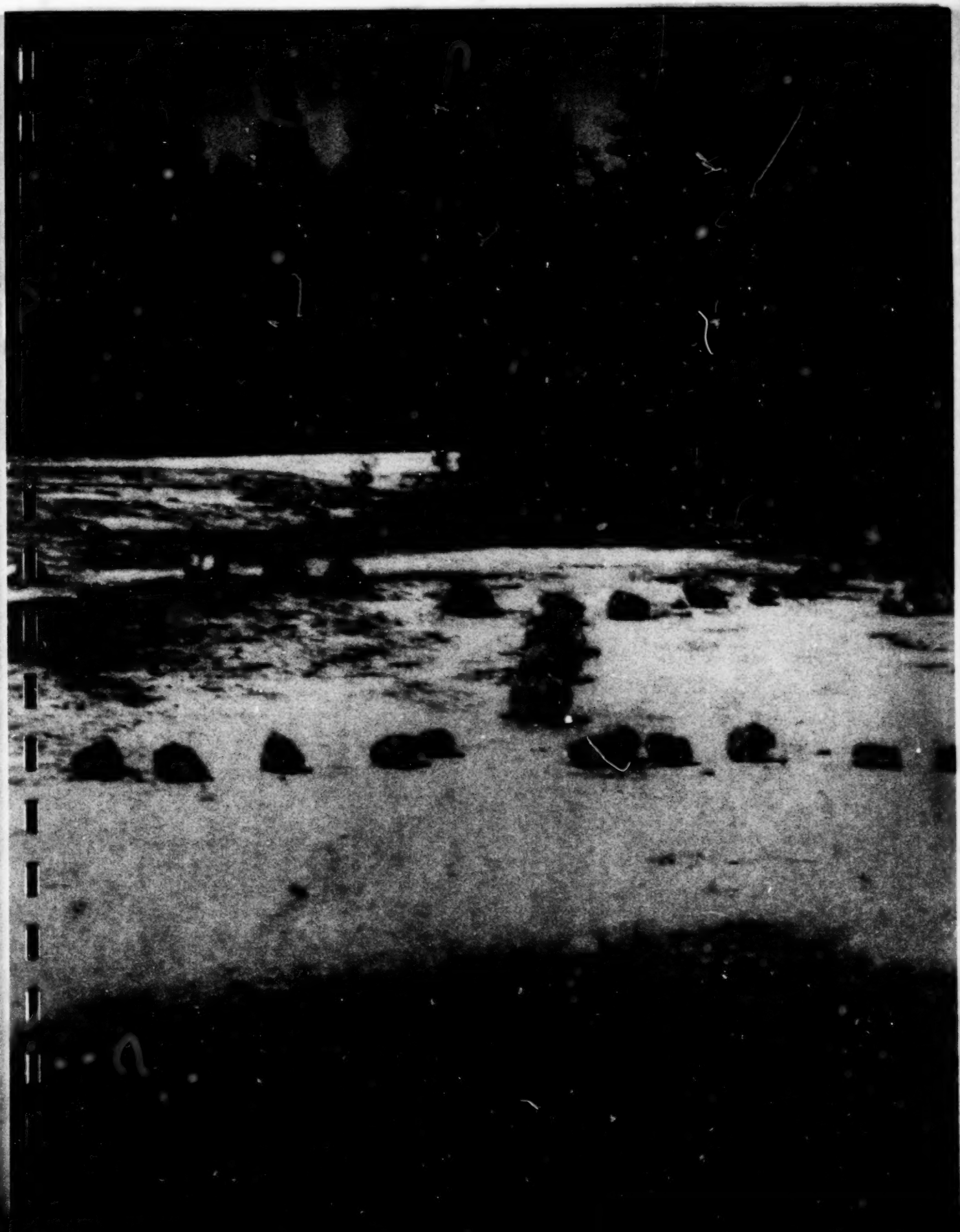
The management of these cultural resources is a major component of the "quality of life" in Manitoba. The management of the cultural resources of the Province is in its infancy. However, the positive climate of recent years lends credence to the belief that adequate and reasonable levels of preservation, development and interpretation of these resources can be realized.

The sites recorded in this appendix represent areas which are proposed for inclusion in the proposed park system; are identified as study areas in Phase III of plan implementation; or are examples of outstanding representations of cultural heritage features found within existing provincial parks. They represent only a fragment of the 12,000 year history of the Province. Thus a much more comprehensive effort will be undertaken to develop a systems plan for cultural history within provincial parks.

SOURCES

The Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation:
Introducing Manitoba Archaeology 1983.

The Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation:
Introducing Manitoba Pre-History 1983.



CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Asessippi Village
2. Fort Ellice
3. The Stott Site
4. The Souris Mouth Forts
5. Rock Lake
6. Grand Rapids
7. St. Norbert
8. The Abbey of Our Lady of the Prairies
9. Lockport
10. Red River Road
11. Hecla Village
12. Black Island
13. Hayes-Echimamish Rivers
14. Petrographs
15. Early Gold Mines
16. Pinawa Dam
17. Tie Creek
18. Sinnock Site

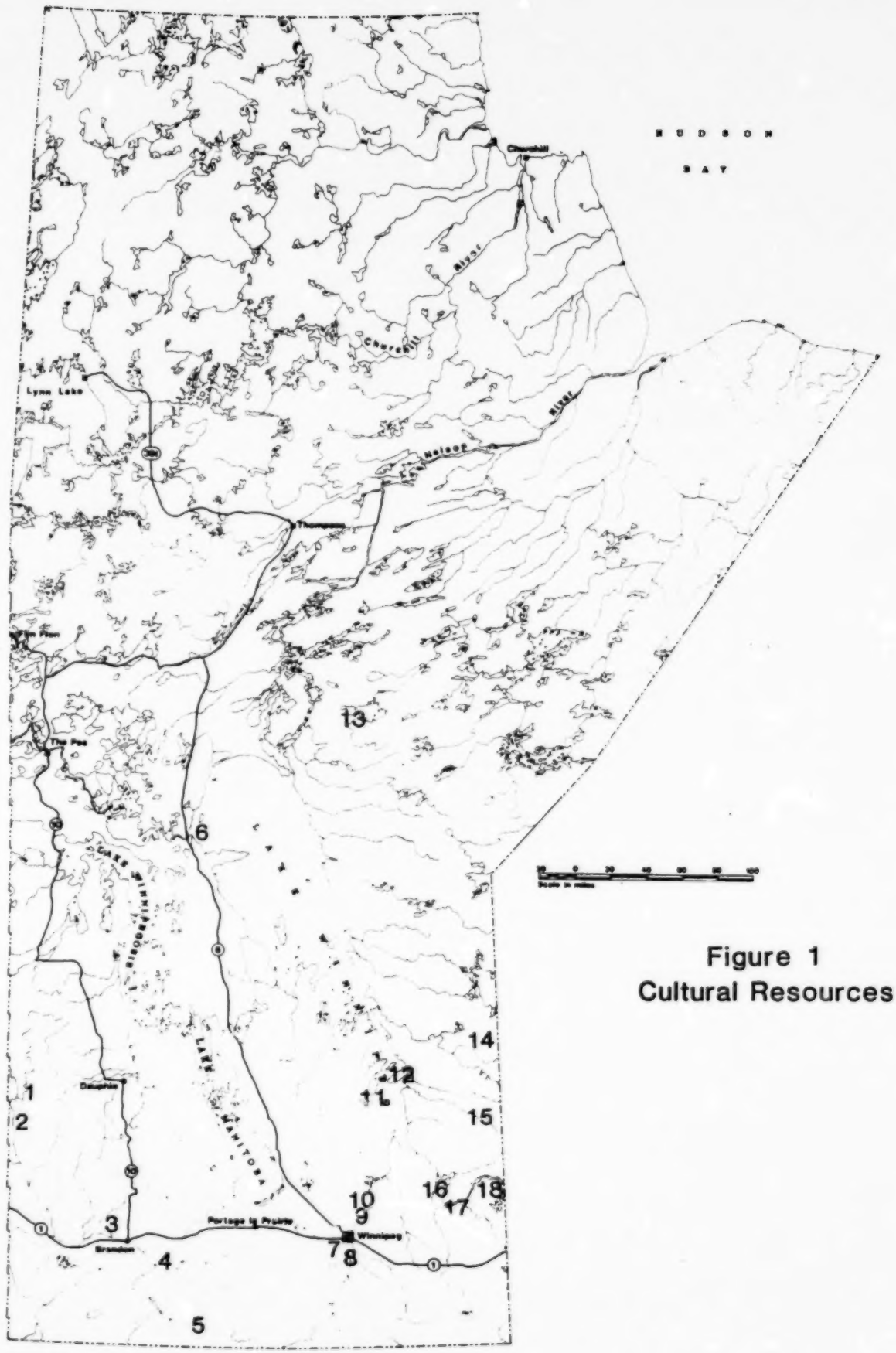


Figure 1
Cultural Resources

1. ASESSIPPI VILLAGE

In 1882, with the hope of an early railway connection and with a federal land grant, the Shell River Colonization Co. founded the village of Asessippi. A dam, a roller process grist mill, a saw mill, a shingle factory, a brick works and a cheese factory were all built at this site.

Some 50 Ontario Settlers had homesteaded here by 1883 but the railway did not arrive. Lacking access to a larger market, the local industries failed and in 1888 the Government of Canada revoked the Company's charter.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: Asessippi Village 1981.

LOCATION: Asessippi Provincial Park

PROVINCIAL STATUS: In Asessippi Provincial Park Identified Provincial Historic Site.

2. FORT ELLICE

First established as an outpost on Beaver Creek to ward off American Free Traders in 1831, a second larger Fort Ellice was built (C 1862) on a plateau commanding a spectacular view of the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine River Valleys. At this site, Fort Ellice rose to the height of its development, playing a significant role in the transitional period from the fur trade to agriculture. By the mid 1870's Fort Ellice was a major provisions, transportation and distribution centre servicing fur trade posts in the Northwest. It was the site of the signing of Treaty No. 3 and it became the main stopping place and provisions centre for a variety of travellers arriving by horse, red river cart or steamboat on their way into the unsettled west. Hudson's Bay Company officials, missionaries, adventurers, government, scientific survey and military expeditions and pioneers planning to homestead the new lands used Fort Ellice. Gradually, as the region around the fort became settled, and the railway bypassed the site, Fort Ellice which had been on the border of the western frontier, was dismantled and the log buildings and stockades sold to settlers on their way to the treeless regions of the prairies.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch; File E13-25, December 15, 1977.

LOCATION: On the west escarpment of the Assiniboine River near its junction with the Qu'Appelle River and at the junction with Beaver Creek.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Proposed park study area

3. THE STOTT SITE

The rich animal and plant resources of this portion of the Assiniboine River valley sustained Indian peoples long before Europeans settled the area. For at least 1,200 years, hunters periodically stampeded bison down the valley slope onto the flood plain where the animals were trapped and

killed with spears and arrows. Parts of the butchered carcasses were carried to camps on the slopes where meat was stripped from the bones and made into jerky and pemmican. The bones were fashioned into tools and ornaments, or smashed and boiled in clay pots to extract the "bone butter". The hides were made into shelters, clothing and containers. Freshwater clams, fish, beaver, muskrat, and wild plants supplemented the diet of bison meat. Stone tools were fashioned from local fine-grained stone and from Knife River Flint quarried in western North Dakota.

The importance of the site was recognized by the owner Frank Stott in the 1940's.

SOURCE: Historic Sites Advisory Board plaque. 1984.

LOCATION: Grand Valley Provincial Recreation Area (Proposed Heritage Park).

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Designated Provincial Historic Site.

4. THE SOURIS MOUTH FORTS

The Assiniboine River fur trade influenced a vast geographic area that included large portions of the Red and Assiniboine water basins, the prairies of eastern and southern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota, portions of Minnesota and southern Manitoba as far north as Riding Mountain and the southern Interlake regions. For a substantial portion of its history the fur trade posts of the Souris River formed something of a headquarters for this vast hinterland. The aspen parkland produced fine grade furs while other areas served to provide dry and fresh provisions, bison robes and buffalo hides.

The area was occupied at various times by the Assiniboine, Cree, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Mandan, Sioux and Iroquois.

The fur trade of the Assiniboine and Souris Mouth areas is very complex as it involved the early French trade and exploration - 1730 - 1760; the Anglo-Scottish Montreal trade monopoly - 1760 - 1793; the era of intense competition - 1793 - 1821; and the amalgamation and monopoly of The Hudson's Bay Company. It also changed dramatically in response to a number of events that reflected important developments in Canadian history including agriculture, settlement, railways, the end of the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly and confederation.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch. Memo by Scott Hamilton; September 1983.

LOCATION: The general vicinity of the junction of the Souris and Assiniboine River.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Sites owned by the Province; others privately owned.

5. ROCK LAKE

Rock Lake is one of a chain of lakes in the Pembina River Valley. The Avery site is on the northeast side of the lake, on the second of three terraces above the lake. It was first excavated in 1944-46 and then in 1966.

There is no natural stratigraphy to the site, rather artifacts have been found to a depth of 30 centimeters below the surface. Projectile points, while few in number are either triangular or the small side-notched Avonlea type. The latter points occur in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Montana and range in date from A.D.210 ± 60 to A.D.880 ± 70. The discovery of these points at this site pushes their known distribution about 175 miles further east than previously recorded.

Early pottery from the site is estimated at A.D. 1000. Thus it is conceivable that the Avonlea points coincide with the Manitoba focus early pottery.

SOURCE: The Historic Resources Branch: The Avery Site.

LOCATION: Rock Lake.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Owned by the Province. Proposed park study area.

6. GRAND RAPIDS

The geographic location of Grand Rapids and its water resources have made this place a focal point of activity from the time of its early Indian inhabitants to the hydro-electric development which was completed there in 1964. Excavations have shown that the Grand Rapids area was inhabited as early as 2500 B.C. and the presence of a pottery culture dates back to 500 B.C. Little is known, however, of the Indian tribes which were present prior to the arrival of the Europeans. Cree were in the region in 1739 when Louis-Joseph LaVérendrye arrived at the site.

Located on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, the rapids were the only major transportation networks into the northwest interior. Grand Rapids thus became a major portage point where Hudson's Bay Company traders via the Bay-Hayes River - Lake Winnipeg route and Montreal traders via the Lake Superior - Lake Winnipeg route embarked into the fur trade region of the northwest. Competition for control of the strategic area was quite keen and was the location of a key event in the war between the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1819 Governor William Williams of the Hudson's Bay Company captured a Northwest Company brigade that included some of that company's partners, an event that "broke the back of the Northwest organization".

The Hudson's Bay Company's use of the steamboats on the Saskatchewan River during the 1870's and the construction of the Grand Rapids Tramway in 1877 enabled goods to be moved more efficiently over the rapids, prolonged to the use of the Grand Rapids - Saskatchewan River as a viable means to the northwest prior to the completion of the railroad. By the 1890's with the rail lines well established over the flat prairie further to the south,

the importance of Grand Rapids and the Saskatchewan River transportation route declined.

SOURCE: 1. Historic Resources Branch file E17-3, E2-6.
2. Grand Rapids Heritage Park Proposal,
3. Morton, W.L., A History.

LOCATION: Grand Rapids.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Proposed Provincial Heritage Park.

7. ST. NORBERT

St. Norbert Heritage Park is situated at the scenic and historic junction of the La Salle and Red Rivers. This area may have been occupied by human beings as early as 6000 B.C. for an ancient Paleo-Indian spearhead was found near a small stream that flows into the La Salle near St. Norbert. The area has been inhabited by three native groups, the Assiniboine, the Cree and the Ojibwa/Saulteaux. The area did not develop as a community until the early 1800's. It served as a rallying point for buffalo hunters, those engaged in the carting and freighting business and more importantly for the Red River Resistance 1869-1870.

The site now contains:

1. Maison-Turenne (1871), a Franco-Manitoban home, whose occupants had been in the St. Norbert area at the time of the establishment of Riel's provisional government. The house is of squared log construction built in 1869-1870 by Joseph Turenne who later became Mayor of St. Boniface and who married the sister of The Honourable Joseph Royal, the First Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories.

2. The Bohémier House (1889) is one of the very few French Canadian Homes from this period that still remains.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: St. Norbert Heritage Park Brochure 1983.

LOCATION: St. Norbert Heritage Park, St. Norbert.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Site owned by the Province.

8. THE ABBEY OF OUR LADY OF THE PRAIRIES

In 1892, in response to an invitation from Monsignor Ritchot, parish priest of St. Norbert, and Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface, five Cistercians (Trappists) of the Abbey of Bellefontaine, France, founded here, along the Sale River, a house of their Order. The present monastery, with its beautiful church of Norman architecture was erected in 1902 and given the name of Our Lady of the Prairies. In 1955 the Priory was elevated to the dignity of an Abbey. It was destroyed by fire in 1983.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: The Abbey of Our Lady of the Prairie 1982.

LOCATION: On Rue del la Monasterie, St. Norbert.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Identified Provincial Historic Site. Part of potential ARC development.

9. LOCKPORT

The Lockport site is one of the few known, deeply stratified sites in the province, as at least 5 distinct cultures are represented here. As such, it stands to reveal good information from past work, and it holds promise of providing information on prehistoric native agriculture in Manitoba which has only been hinted at elsewhere. Because it is located at the present Forest-Grasslands interface, it will potentially provide information on population interaction between two of the province's major biomes. The occurrence of limited quantities of exotic pottery suggest that it contains important data on population, migration or cultural influence from the south, perhaps even as far away as the Gulf of Mexico.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: File the ARC Program, Lockport, March 2, 1983.

LOCATION: At the Lockport Locks and Bridge.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Site owned by the Province. Located within proposed Provincial Parkway.

10. THE RED RIVER ROAD

The early settlement of the River Road area represented a major development in the early history of Manitoba, in the initial settlement of the Canadian West and the role of the Hudson's Bay Company in that settlement.

The first 200 years of European exploration opened the way for the arrival of the Selkirk settlers in 1811 at a time when the Hudson's Bay Company played a major role in the economic and cultural revolution of the entire region. For 50 years, between 1820-1870, this period has been described as keeping an "uneasy balance between civilization and barbarism, between river lot and the buffalo hunt". Over this period, the Hudson's Bay Company granted land in the Red River to retired officers of the Company who became the aristocracy of the primitive community of Red River. Many of the prime stone structures from this era exist today, including St. Andrew's Church, 1849; St. Andrew's Rectory, 1853; Twin Oakes, 1857-1858; and the Kennedy House circa 1870.

During the period 1859-1900 the settlement of Red River, in addition to the nearby settlements of St. Andrew's, Lockport and Little Britain, grew up and created the need for the development of a major transportation route between Lower Fort Garry and the north and Upper Fort Garry to the

south. Today the River Road still provides "access to numerous historic buildings and superior river scenery over its entire length".

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: File the ARC Program, River Road Parkway Proposed Project Plan, September 1982.

LOCATION: The River Road between Winnipeg and Selkirk.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Most sites privately owned. Proposed Provincial Parkway.

11. HECLA VILLAGE

Harsh Icelandic winters, a crippled economy and a series of natural disasters presented a grim future to many impoverished Icelanders in 1873. Seeking fertile soil, an abundance of fish, timber and grazing land, and after having attempted settling in Ontario, the west shore of Lake Winnipeg was an attractive site.

Settling first south of Gimli and then northward to present day Riverton and Hecla Island, facing harsh weather, and a small pox epidemic, the colony of New Iceland was established. Here they were able to improve their standard of living, maintain their culture and language and make contributions to the Province and Canada that were well beyond their small population.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: The Settlement of New Iceland 1982.
Park Branch: Hecla Village Self-Guiding Trail, n.d.

LOCATION: Hecla Provincial Park.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: In Hecla Provincial Park.

12. BLACK ISLAND

Noted for its variety of landforms, soil types and vegetation, Black Island has been identified as a conservation site by the International Biological Program. The Island is covered with a thick layer of glacial till. On these coarser soils coniferous forests of white and black spruce, similar to those of the Canadian Shield, have grown.

Black Island is important to the pre-European culture as it is known to have had special religious significance to the Saulteaux of Lake Winnipeg. In all probability the Island was inhabited centuries before the forest recorded contact with the white man in 1733.

SOURCE: Parks Branch: Towards A Master Plan for Hecla 1984.
Parks Branch: The Cultural History of Hecla Provincial Park 1981.

LOCATION: Hecla Provincial Park.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Part of Hecla Provincial Park.

13. THE HAYES - ECHIMAMISH RIVERS

These two rivers plus the Churchill and Nelson rivers are part of a 300 mile depression in the Canadian Shield as it surrounds Hudson Bay. For centuries the Hayes-Echimamish-Upper Nelson route was the main means of access for Indians, explorers, traders and settlers to York Factory and Lake Winnipeg. The Echimamish divides in a channel and flows east and west thus providing a passage between the Hayes and Nelson without clearing the stream channel.

Centuries before the coming of the Europeans, Indians placed a Painted Stone or ceremonial offering Stone near the channel divide. Travel delays caused by the ceremonies finally lead to its destruction by impatient white men in 1786. (There has been some disagreement over the location of the division of the Echimamish and its purpose).

SOURCE: Nature Canada: January - March 1974 and July - September 1974.

LOCATION: Between the Hayes and Upper Nelson Rivers.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: Proposed Provincial Waterway.

14. PETROGRAPHS

The granite cliffs of the lakes and rivers of the Lake Winnipeg drainage basin are ideal surfaces for brick-red pictures and symbols known as petrographs.

These were applied to these surfaces by prehistoric Indians and their descendants. The paintings probably originated 3,000 years ago and were a widely practiced art form by 1000 A.D. Most paintings are found on vertical granite walls above deep water. It seems likely that the artist who painted them worked from watercraft. Their content can be naturalistic, stylized and abstract, and represent things the way the artist sees them, or the way he portrays them. The pigment they used contained either organic colours from berries and plants or unorganic colours from "ochre", an iron oxide.

Already some of these paintings have been vandalized or flooded by hydro developments. They are a fragile resource and must be protected.

SOURCE: The Historic Resources Branch: The Rock Paintings of Manitoba.

LOCATION: Various

PROVINCIAL STATUS:

15. EARLY GOLD MINES

Nopiming Provincial Park is part of the Precambrian Shield. As such the park contains many metals and minerals. Of these, gold has been most important.

Gold was discovered on Black Island as early as 1881 and four years later at the mouth of the Wanipigow River. While the Yukon gold rush began in 1897, Nopiming's potential mineral resources laid undiscovered for another 20 years. In 1911 the first significant claim was staked which sparked a rush that by 1920 saw over 2,000 claims staked in the area. Unlike many of the gold rush areas, where the gold could be panned out of streams, in Nopiming it was locked into rocks and frequently as an alloy with other metals, especially silver. This required the establishment of a large mine which in turn required much labour and capital. There are many mine sites throughout the park but while in operation only a few were successful. A few had underground development, some had only an exploratory shaft and many others only diamond drilling tests.

The four major productive mines in the park - Central Manitoba, Gunnar, Dianna and Ogama-Rockwood - produced approximately 317,500 ounces between 1927 and 1951.

SOURCE: Parks Branch: The Cultural History Theme of Nopiming Provincial Park, 1979.

LOCATION: Nopiming Provincial Park.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: In Nopiming Provincial Park.

16. THE PINAWA DAM

The first hydro-electric generating station in Manitoba began delivering power from this site in June, 1906. Developed in response to the demand for residential and commercial electric power, Pinawa was crucial to the rapid growth of Winnipeg before the great war. The financial successes of the plant, owned and operated by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, provoked a political controversy over private monopoly of power utilities. In subsequent years there was a rapid expansion of power generation in Manitoba by both private and public enterprise.

When the downstream Seven Sisters Hydro Station was nearing capacity in 1951, the Pinawa Power site closed to allow the full flow of the Winnipeg River to serve the larger facility.

SOURCE: Historic Sites Advisory Board plaque 1984.

LOCATION: Pinawa Channel, Pinawa.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: An identified Provincial Historic Site: Proposed Provincial Heritage Park.

17. TIE CREEK (WHITESHELL PROVINCIAL PARK)

Probably one of, if not the most, spectacular classes of prehistoric phenomena to be found in Manitoba is the petroform otherwise known as boulder mosaic or boulder outline. Most of all of the general types of boulder features are present in Whiteshell Provincial Park. These types

include circles, birds, snakes, turtles, human effigies, parallel or single boulder lines connecting lines or pathways, triangles, crosses, heaps, oblong, eliptical enclosures or rectangular enclosures.

Tie Creek is located near Numao Lake in Whiteshell Provincial Park near the confluence of the Whiteshell and Winnipeg Rivers. The site consists of several very large geometric features linked together by boulder lines. The site appears to constitute a locus of continuing ceremonial and ritualistic behavours involving the arrangement of boulders on the open granite expanses. The arrangements are fragile and thus must be left intact for the application of even more refined research techniques.

SOURCE: Miscellaneous Paper #9 An Introduction to Archaeology on the Winnipeg River, Papers in Archaeology, Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.

LOCATION: Near Numao Lake, Whiteshell Provincial Park.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: In Whiteshell Provincial Park.

18. THE SINNOCK SITE

Many archaeological sites along the Winnipeg River were flooded by hydro dam construction after the turn of the century. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, construction and repairs at Seven Sisters and Great Falls saw water levels lowered for a 3-year period, thus exposing some archaeological sites, the most important of which is known as the Sinnock Site. The site is situated on the east bank of the Winnipeg River between the coniferous forest to the east and grasslands to the west. These two ecological zones were occupied by bison throughout the course of the year. Only two other Paleo-Indian sites have been excavated archaeologically, but the Sinnock Site was the first to produce a full range of tools allowing archaeologists to paint a much more detailed picture of early life in Manitoba than had previously been possible. Six thousand artifacts were recovered from the site and through exhaustive investigation of stone tools, the site soils, chemical and radioactive analysis, and an examination of different kinds of artifacts have led archaeologists to believe the site was occupied about 8,000 years ago.

SOURCE: Historic Resources Branch: file E4-2 Press Release October 15, 1980.

LOCATION: On the banks of the Winnipeg River between the hydro dams at Seven Sisters and Great Falls.

PROVINCIAL STATUS: In Whiteshell Provincial Park

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